Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10TH 1827. No. 1949.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
3d October 1827.

IN conformity with the requisition conveyed in the subjoined letter, I hereby notify that the 5th proximo at eleven o'Clock in the forenoon is fixed on for convening a MEETING of the BRITISH INHABITANTS of Bombay, for the purpose therein expressed, at such place as shall be hereafter determined on, and of which due notice will be given.

D. SETON,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
5th Oct. 1827.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

We, the undersigned, request that you will be pleased to convene a MEETING of the BRITISH INHABITANTS of Bombay on any day which you may consider most convenient, in order to afford them an opportunity of considering in what manner they may best express their sentiments of regret on the approaching departure of the HON'BLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE from Bombay.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

THOMAS BUCHANAN,
GEO. NORTON,
D. LEIGHTON,
J. HAWTAYNE,
WILLIAM NEWNHAM,
VANS KENNEDY,
JAMES FORBES,
JOHN MILNE,
M. DEVITRE,
PAT. STEWART,
J. WEDDERBURN,
C. NORRIS,
ROB. WALLACE,
SAML. GOODFELLOW,
WM. SHOTTON,
JNO. R. REID.

BOMBAY,
29th Sept. 1827.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias at the suit of BOMANJEE HORMASJEE.

against.

BALLA CRUSNA JOSSEY *and* NAERON BALLA JOSSEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Tuesday the 16th day of October Instant, at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry, on the premises, AN OARY, with a large Dwelling House covered with Tiles, with its appurtenances, situated without the Town Walls at Calbadavy Street, and in the neighbourwood of a House belonging to RAGOBA CASSINATHJEE, the property of the abovenamed Defendants.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff

BOMBAY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
4th October 1827.

શ્રી·મુંબઇની·જુદી· ફેટર ની·શ્રુપરીત્ર
ફોરટમોથી

શરીફનુ·વેચાંણ

ખત્રંનજી·હીરજનજીની·પરીઆદીની·દી
કરી*ખાલા·ફરૂશટનાં·જોશી· તથા· ના
રંન·ખાવા·જોશી· ઉપર· થઈછે *

ખબર·હીઆંથી·આપીમિયજે*

મંગલવારે· તારીખ· ૧૬ મી· માલના·
અકટોખર·મહીનાનીમિજે· દીને ·પાછલા
પીહોરનાં·કલાક· 3 નાં·જે·જગા·ઉપ
ર· નીલકનછે·તે·તાફાજ·જહેર· લીલાઉ
કરીને·વાડી·કિ·નલીઆંફુ· ઢાંકલુ· ઘે
ફેર·કિ· શાઠે·જોકંઈ·કિો·લવાજમો·હો
કિ·તે·શુમાં· શરીફ· વેચશે.—કિ·વાડી·શ્રી
ખાફારકોટ · કાલબાદેવીનાં · મોહોલા
માં· નમા·રા ગોખા·કાશીનાઠજીનાં· ઘે
ફેરની· પડોશમાછે—કિ·નીલકમ·ઉપર
કહેલા· ખાલા·ફરૂશટનાં·જોશી·નમા·ના
રંન· ખાલા·જોશીનીછે *

ફિ.—લીગેટ·
ડીપીઉટી·શરીફ·

શ્રી·મુમખજીનાં·શરીફની·હાજીસ
તારીખ· ૪ થી·અકટોખર· ૧૮૨૭

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias at the suit of JENHANGEER NASSERWANJEE AMD NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE.

against.

NUNDRAM SALIGRAM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Monday next the 15th Instant at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry at the SHERIFF'S OFFICE the undermentioned articles, the Property of the abovenamed Defendant.

VIZ.

61—Cashmere Shawls of Superior quality.
11—Ditto, Common Sort.
21—Bundles of Raw Persian Silk.
1—New Buggy.
1—Second hand Buggy with Horse and Harness and
1—Buggy and Horse.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
9th October 1827.

શ્રી·મુમખજની· જુડીકેટરની· શ્રુપરીત્ર·
ફોરટમોથી *

શરીફનુ · વેચાંણ *

જંહાંગીર·નશરવાંનજી·તથા·નવરો
જજી·નશરવાંનજીની· પરીઆદીની·ડીક
રી·નંદરાંત્ર·શાલીગરાંત્ર·ઉપર· થાઈછે*

ખબર·હીઆંથી·આપીમિજે *

ધીમવારે·તારીખ· ૧૫ મી·માલના
મહીનાનીજે·દીને·પેહલા·પોહોરનાં· ૧૧
કલાકને·અમલે·શ્રી· મુમખજનાં·શરીફની
આજ્ઞાથી·ઉપર·કહેલા·દેવાદારનો·ફે૬
લકહેવી· શામાન·જહેર·લીલાઉ·કરીને·
વેચશે·તેહની·વીગત *

૧૧) કાશમીરી·શાલો·શારા·કુમાશની
૧૧) કાશમીરીશાલો·કલકા·કુમાશની
૨૧) બંડલો·કાચા·ખશરાજ·રેશમના
૧) નવી· ખગી *
૧) વપરાકેલી·ખગી * ઘોડો·તથા·
હરનીશ·શ્રુમાની *
૧) ખગી·તથા·ઘોડો *

ફિ.—લીગેટ·
ડીપીઉટી·શરીફ·

શ્રી·મુમખજનાં·શરીફની·આજ્ઞીશ *
તારીખ· ૯ મી·અકટોખર· ૧૮૨૭

THIS DAY,

WEDNESDAY THE 10TH OCT. 1827.
FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT THEIR
ROOMS,

SUPERFINE Black Cloth in small lots 3 to 5 yards. Handkerchiefs Rich Cut Glass Girondoles, Single and three light, Table Cutlery in sets, Tumblers, Goblets, Claret Glasses, Monteiths, and Finger Cups, with a variety of other Goods.

Nisbet Lane, 10th October 1827.

Higgs and Briggs,

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 11th Instant,

SILVER Egg Boiler, Toast Rack, Egg Stand, Persian Calliones, Surposes &c. Spirits of Turpentine, a variety of Piece Goods, Britannia Metal Curry Dishes, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Windsor Soap, Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, and a variety of other articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
SEVERAL CAPITAL
DOUBLE BARRELLED
DETONATING
FOWLING PIECES,
AND A SUIT
OF
MADRAS MADE
TENTS.
TO BE SEEN NEAR THE CHURCH GATE ON THE ESPLANADE.

Meadows Street, 10th October 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 11th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A PAIR OF
Carriage Horses
AND TWO
SHIGRAMPOES.

Meadows Street, 10th October 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST OPENED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
TWO TRUNKS
OF SUPERIOR
English Made
SHOES AND BOOTS.

AT the following extremely low Prices viz.

Gentlemen's Walking Shoes per pair.	Rs. 5
" Pumps.	4
" Wellington Boots,	20
Ladie's Kid and Denmark Sattin Shoes.	4
" Silk Calashed Ditto.	5
Youth's Shoes.	3-2
Children's Colored Ditto 2 to	3-0-0
Ditto Boots.	3

Meadows Street, 10th October 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN EXCELLENT
MADRAS BUILT
Palanquin,

PRICE Rs. 110.
Meadows Street, 10th October 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY the 17th Instant
THE VALUABLE
PROPERTY.
OF THE LATE
LIEUT. COLONEL SCOTT.
H. M. 6TH. REGT.
DECEASED.
AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE
COLABAH.

COMPRISING all the Modern Household Furniture, Elegant English Plate and Plated, Ware, Glass and Earthen Ware, Fowling Piece by Jno. Manton, Single poled and Field Officer's Tents, a neat Baroushe pair of Arab Horses and Harness, Saddle Horse &c.

The property will be on view from Monday next and Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 10th October 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A LADY'S Gold Watch by D. and W. Morice with Gold Chain, guard, Seals and Key,.....	Rs. 325
A Gold Necklace Broach and Earrings set with garnets.....	325
A Pearl and Turquois Locket.....	60
A Pair of Earrings set with Pearls and Amethysts and broach to Match.....	100
A Pair of Earrings and broach set within Turquois.....	60
A Gold rose Necklace and bracelets in Tortoiseshell box.....	300

Meadows Street, 10th October 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
CURRICLE
OR
CABRIOLET
AND HARNESS.
Built by Burrard of Bond Street.
PRICE RUPEES 1800.

Meadows Street, 10th October 1827.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BALCRISTNA AND GOPAL.
ASSIGNEES TO THE LATE FIRM OF
BAXTER AND CO.

BEG leave to call the attention of parties indebted to the above late firm, whose accounts are not in a train of liquidation, to the repeated applications for an adjustment made to them, both by the late Mr. BAXTER. and subsequently by the Assignees, and to request that they will be good enough either to discharge their accounts, or to make arrangements for the gradual liquidation of the same, without further delay. The embarrasments of the Estate, and circumstances represented to the parties of the distress which their protracted delay occasions, leave the Assignees no alternative but proceeding at law against all who after this notice shall continue to withhold payment of their debts; and the Assignees are therefore under the necessity of intimating that all accounts which are not discharged or in a train of payment, before the 31st December next, will be put into the Solicitor's hands for recovery without further hesitation.

Bombay, 10th October 1827.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
BY
MESSRS.
Higgs and Briggs.
AT
MESSRS. LUGRIN SON AND CO.'S
WAREHOUSE.
On FRIDAY the 26th and SATURDAY the 27th Instant.
AND THE
FOLLOWING MONDAY
UNTILL THE WHOLE IS DI-POSED OF
THE FOLLOWING SHOP GOODS, of the best quality, and in good order, viz:

PLATE,

Some Europe and China Silver Plate,
A few Articles of Jewellery.
A variety of Plated Ware.
Smyth's Perfumery.
Bristow's Do.
Savigny's Cutlery, Writing Desks Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Patent Shot of all numbers, Copper Caps for Detonating Guns, Razor Hones and Razor Strops, some Glass Ware, Earthen Do. Iron and Copper Tea Kettles, Spits, Pewter Beer Mugs, Cavalry Regulation Lace, Infantry Epaulets, Sword Knots, Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Swords and Sword Belts, embroidered Stars, Crowns, and Bugles, Cavalry Grey Cloth, Orange do. Russia Duck, Bicknell's Hats, Borradaile's do. Hosiery and Gloves Military and others, a variety of spare articles of Saddlery, Carriage Trimming and Carriage Lamps.

WINES &c.

FRENCH CLARET,
Vin de Grave Sautern,
Very Superior Muscatel Frontigniac.
Some Liqueurs, Brandy in one dozen cases.
Bottle Corks, Salted Salmon in Jars, Fish and Meat Sauces, Sallad Oil, Lemon's patent Biscuits in Cannisters.
For private sale, at reasonable price, excellent Old Cognac Brandy in Bottles.
Bombay, 10th October 1827.

TO SAIL
POSITIVELY ON THE 25TH
NOVEMBER,
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE FINE FAST SAILING COPPERED
and Copper fastened Ship
BOLTON, A. 1.
600 TONS
John Clarkson
COMMANDER;
(LATE OF THE CUMBRIAN.)

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For particulars enquire of Captain CLARKSON at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.
Bombay, 10th October 1827.

For Passage to London
TO SAIL 1ST DECEMBER.
THE
FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
Lady Nugent,
OF 600 TONS
R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N.
COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.
Apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.
Bombay, 10th October 1827.

Passage to London,
TO SAIL
ON THE 1ST DECEMBER.
AND WILL TOUCH,
AT THE CAPE,
The Katherine Stewart Forbes,
Capt. Ingram Chapman,

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.
Apply to Captain CHAPMAN, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. where Plans of the Cabins may be seen.
Bombay, 10th October 1827.

Passage to London,
THE SHIP
COMPETITOR.
500 TONS BURTHEN.

IS now loading will speedily be dispatched direct for that Port.—Several Cabins are still disengaged.
Application to be made to Capt. JACKSON on Board or at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 10th October 1827.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,
BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and

No. 320 of 1827.—Regulation III A. D. 1826. adverted to in General Orders of the 2d of April last (No. 124). having undergone some modification and been incorporated in the general Code as Regulation XXII. of 1827, fresh copies thereof, and of Regulation XXXI of 1827, are ordered to be circulated to the Departments and Corps for general observance.

No 321 of 1827.—The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that an allowance of Rupees 10 per month be drawn by the Quarter Master of each Regiment of Native Cavalry for the purpose of providing iron, steel and charcoal, according to the system observed with the Regiments of Native Infantry, and that the practice of indenting for these articles on the public stores cease. This arrangement to have effect from the 1st November next.

Bombay Castle, 28th September 1827.

No. 322 of 1827.—Sergeant John Corbin, of the Artillery, is allowed his discharge from the Army on the sum of Rupees 711 0 44 being paid into the Hon'ble Company's treasury on his account, with permission to remain in India so long as he may remain in public employ.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1827.

No. 323 of 1827.—Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Pierce of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe agreeably to the Regulations for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Major J. Griffiths is appointed Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, vice Pierce.

Captain J. Barton is appointed Agent for the Manufacture of Gunpowder, vice Griffiths.

No. 324 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the army the following extract (paras. 2 and 5) of a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors dated the 20th of April last.

Para. 2d We have permitted Major John Moor to return to his duty on your Establishment.

3d. We have permitted Lieutenant Charles H. Wells, of your Establishment, to remain in Europe until the month of June next.

4th. We have granted an extension of furlough for the period of one year to Assistant Surgeon Colin Mactavish. of your Establishment.

5th. We have appointed Mr. D. Ballurghaut Pilcher a Veterinary Surgeon on your Establishment, his rank will be forwarded hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 2d October 1827

No. 325 of 1827.—Private Hugh Hamilton, an Out-Pensioner from H. M's. 67th Regiment Foot, is permitted to reside and draw his pension at Poona.

No 326 of 1827.—Major W. Morrison, of the 18th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe agreeably to the Regulations for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 327 of 1827.—Lieutenant Thomas Dickson, of the 13th Regiment N. I. whose furlough on private affairs to Nussurabad, granted on the 12th of May last, expired on the 30th ultimo, is permitted to remain at that station on sick certificate.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,
MR. EDITOR,

If the following account of a means to procure water has not appeared in your columns, I think you should delay it no longer.—Could our Honorable Employers furnish the Natives with this inestimable fluid wherever required, the face of the Country in many parts of the Deccan, in Cutch, nay all over the Bombay possessions, would wear the appearance of a garden, and men and women be free supply of water will be furnished.

be increased, instead of an uninhabited waste as at present (I mean when any thing like a drought takes place) In my peregrinations through the fertile province of Guzerat even, I have balanced often in my mind, the evils of a draught of seemingly pure Adam's Beverage, which proved to be brackish; or the compound, thick as treacle at the bottom of a village tank, which cleared in a degree with alum, was recommended by the medical Officers. In the Provinces of Cutch no obstruction would present itself to the auger, and no where would such immediate benefit arise from the manifestation of a little meetha panee.

Mr. E.
Your's obediently.
S——d.

Bombay Sept.

As the scarcity of Water generally throughout the Colony has retarded the progress of cultivation, and seems in many Districts to offer a bar to its further improvement, the following Extracts from London's Gardener's Magazine are earnestly recommended to the attention of the Colonists. There appears to be little or no doubt that by adopting a process similar to that which is described. Water may be procured in abundance in any part of this Settlement. *Cape Advertiser.*

"The process of Boring the Earth for Spring Water has of late been practised, with great success, in various parts of England, chiefly by a person named Good, of Huntington. In the neighbourhood of London, many Fountains of pure Spring Water have lately been obtained by these means. We may particularly name those at Tottenham, Middlesex, and Mitcham, Surrey; both of which afford a continuous and abundant flow of Water, equal to about eight gallons per minute. A very copious Fountain, which rises twenty feet above the surface has lately been obtained by the same means in the grounds of Ravenscroft Park, the Seat of G. Scott, Esq. near Hammersmith. Indeed there can be little doubt that in the great majority

[redacted]

on the top: it is turned by manual labor. When the auger has descended as far as the length of the rod will permit by cutting its way through the ground, it is then drawn up by a shaft and windlass; and the earth which occupied the space thus bored, is brought up with it and discharged from the auger. Another length of rod is added to the auger as it gets deeper by means of coupling boxes, and a cast iron is to be introduced into the hole, and driven down. The length of this tube is about sixteen feet with an orifice of about four and a half inches, and an upper flange on the top of which the superstructure of the Fountain is to be raised, whether plain or ornamental: the use of this tube is to exclude the Land Springs, and assist in keeping the further progress of the borer perpendicular. Additional rods being now coupled to the auger, the boring proceeds until the Spring discovers itself, which, in general, has been found at the commencement of a stratum of sand, about one hundred feet below the surface. Tin pipes are now introduced into the bore, of about three inches diameter, and twenty feet long. When the first length of pipe has been forced nearly down, another similer pipe is soldered on the top of it. the pipe is then driven further down, and a third length soldered to the top of the last, and so on until the whole bore is encased by one continued pipe, from top to bottom, by which the earth is prevented from falling in, and the passage of the Water kept perfectly clear.

"As various obstructions must occasionally intercept the progress of the auger, different kinds of instruments are employed for removing them, of particular construction and action. When rocky strata are to be penetrated, a kind of weighted pecher is let down, by which the column of the rock is broken, or pounded into small pieces, the fragments of which are collected and brought up by a sort of box-auger.

"This operation has not yet failed of procuring Water in any one instance, though, by the Spring flowing to the level of its source, the Water does not always flow up above the ground, and indeed sometimes does not reach the surface; but, under these circumstances, by sinking a well a short distance, the water will flow plentifully. According to the altitude of the head, or source of the Spring, will be its force in rising. If the Bore be made in a valley, and the source of the Spring should, be in the interior of a neighbouring hill, the stream would flow through the meanderings fissures of the earth, and rise to its level, wherever a vent is given; and, under these circumstances, would flow above the surface of the outlet, by a pressure equal to the weight of a column of water between its level and the altitude of the source. If the source be upon the same level as the outlet (whatever their distance apart), the water will flow to the surface only without running over. But if the source should be below the level of the outlet, then it will be necessary to sink a well down to that level and a little lower, before

"The expense of this process appears to be very trivial; the charges, being four pence per foot for sinking the first ten feet; eight pence per foot for the second 10 feet; twelve pence for the third; and so on, increasing four pence per foot of every additional 40 feet of descent; this charge being for labor, exclusive of the cost of tubes: whereas the expense of ordinary well-sinking amounts to about eight times that sum. The advantages of flowing Springs of good Water, which, by these means, may always be obtained on the sides of Roads, and in a variety of other places where Water is not at present found, are incalculable; the cost very small, and the operation easy and expeditious. Within one week, the operation of boring for the Spring at Tottenham, was begun and finished, a depth of one hundred and five feet."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.
SIR.

If the subjoined has sufficient merit to entitle it to a place in "the Gazette", I need not say that its insertion will confer a very great obligation on me.—I may only add that the above is no fanciful or ideal account of the poet Burns.

Your obliged Servant.
JASPER.

RECOLLECTIONS OF BURNS.

The first time I saw ROBERT BURNS was at the house of Provost Jackson Dumfries.—I was then a young man—my gay day dreams of happiness had not as yet been obscured by the dark clouds of disappointment—I was a poet too, more perhaps from a flow of animal spirits then any spark from "the flint of Apollo"; and it may be easily conceived that in these circumstances an interview with "nature's own son" was *"a consummation devoutly to be wished."*

The room being somewhat dark, I could not immediately recognise the poet among a pretty numerous company. But the sun, which had [redacted] as perfect was the noble bust by CHANTRY. The face is not unlike Lord Byron's—perhaps a sort of pensive expression about the mouth tended in some measure to give it that effect—So striking indeed is the resemblance, that at first sight you are doubtful whether it is not Byron's bust you are looking at.

This was about four or five months, I think, before the poet's death.—He bore all the marks of premature old age—Pale—emaciated—with a considerable stoop—and his hand trembled like a person suffering under a stroke of palsy. During dinner he hardly spoke a word—there was evidently something pressing on his mind—Perchance at that moment the anticipation of speedy dissolution, and of the destitute state of his family was "sitting heavy on his soul."

But afterwards, when the ice of ceremony was thaw'd by the warm and generous heart blood of "JOHN BARLEYCORN," he shone forth in all his splendid conversational powers—every subject came alike to him—Politics—History—Antiquities—men—and manners.—In all these he was at home, and plainly showed that he had combined extensive reading with deep and acute thought.

I admired him when he spoke about the ancient Legendary Ballads of Scotland—there he seemed to be peculiarly in his element—With what delight did he detail the events to which they referred—with what a bold and masterly pencil did he describe the scenes alluded to—and with what pathos and feeling did he quote passages of those noble old songs which in my opinion have hardly been equalled, certainly never excelled, by the anthology of any nation.—His look and tone when he recited that part of "Gill Morrice" where the lady sees the bloody head of her murdered sons.

"And there she saw Gill Morrice's head"
"Come trailing into the town"

absolutely beggared description—it was acting of the highest order—no!—not acting, nature itself. There was not a dry eye in the room.

He was asked to sing—he made an excuse but offered (as was his custom) to recite one of his poems. The piece he selected on this occasion was his noble ode "Bruce's Address." When he got up he seemed to gather strength and inspiration from the subject—he stood upright—the paleness of his cheek gave way to an animated glow—his eye flashed fire—He was no longer Burns—the feeble emaciated Burns—he was the Royal Bruce! At the commencement his voice was strong and nervous, but towards the conclusion it faltered and died away with emotion.—It would require the pencil of a Shakespeare or of Scott to describe my feelings during the exhibition.—I almost forgot where I was—and clenched my hand as if I were grasping a javelin to hurl at the tyrannical enemy of my country and a general sob from the company at the conclusion, showed that they also had been bound by the spell of the mighty Wizard.

I never saw him again—the next time I was in Dumfries he had passed that dark and mysterious bourne

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on 28 June, 2017

—)—"From which no traveller returns"

The grave had (for ever closed over him—I visited it—The liberality of his countrymen had erected a handsome tomb over his remains: But when I gazed on the nicely sculptured pillars, and the highly polished dome, I felt an emotion of sorrow, that the money spent in adorning his tomb, had not been laid out in smoothing his way thither.

JASPER.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR,

It is commonly reported, that the squib against the Iris which appeared under my signature in your paper has seriously affected his mental powers, and produced that kind of delirium which often arises from a surfeit of mock Turtle made of fatted calf; and, that he has endeavoured to exonerate himself in certain high quarters from the imputation of using the names of high personages, in rather a familiar way.—Now as he has been pleased to be serious in this matter, I shall be grave—In the first place, I trust the Iris will for the sake of its reputation state distinctly whether he has or has not mentioned those names in the familiar manner, or something like it, as formerly described.—It is far from my intention to expose the folly of the Iris, in this particular instance of folly or weakness, or in any other of its infirmities; but I trust I am not asking too much, in requesting from him an explicit declaration on this point—If it is innocent, it can have no objection to speak out, if otherwise, then let it remain silent—This is neither a serious or atrocious charge in itself, but as connected with the memory of certain persons whose ears are said still to ring with the sounds of the familiar pronunciation of those high names, it becomes reasonable to enquire further, and unreasonable in the Iris to oppose that enquiry.—I hope there is no thing in this letter, "foul, scandalous, and unjust"—it contains a simple enquiry, which requires a very simple answer.

A PHILOSOPHER

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must still defer the insertion of GIOVANNI's letter, in reply to VINDEX, until we have more leisure to assure ourselves of the correctness of the facts advanced in it.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London, at 6 months sight. 1 | 8½ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106¾ B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sas.
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99⅛ B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Madras.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 105 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106¼. B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 220½ B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 213½ Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106¼. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being intrinsic value.

Treasury notes issued by the Bombay Government at 5 Reas per Cent. per diem, payable 12 months after date.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH OCTOBER 1827.

We have been kindly favoured with the following interesting account of the state of affairs in Greece; which fully corroborates the information to the end of April contained in our English files—Last Saturday's Courier contains a very brief but a very opposite account of the matter—We are not told thro' what channel that account came, neither can we ascertain it's date. But the grave announcement of the Turks having taken Athens—"the Dutch Holland—" a place they have held for many months, would alone invalidate the whole of the Couriers information.

CONSTANTINOPLE,—17TH MAY 1827.

We are in anxious expectation of intelligence from the Archipelago; for we know that the Turkish fleet was out, and that the Greeks were preparing to follow and watch it's motions.—The steam vessel with seven Greek Cruizers had been dispatched to the Gulph of Volo where they succeeded in destroying several small armed Turkish vessels,—The Greeks had some success at Piræus (the port of Athens) where they got possession of a Monastery which was occupied by the Turks, but it is now said, that they were afterwards defeated in several attacks made upon the Turkish camp.—Affairs were near a crisis in Attica.—Provisions were scarce in the Turkish camp, and if the fleet should not be able to keep the communication open with the coast, there will be no chance of the Pacha receiving the necessary supplies.—Lord Cochrane was organizing the fleet, and had gained the great point of cementing the different parties—how long the union will last is yet to be seen.—Ibrahim Pacha had marched out from Navarin directing his course to the north of the Morea. His progress was marked by excesses of every kind; all the males who fell into his hands above the age of twelve years were put to death.—Towns and Villages burnt.—This return to so barbarous a warfare at the present juncture, cannot but displease the European Powers who have offered their mediation; but which the Porte seems to be as little disposed to accept as she was last year.—It is therefore to be wished that the Christian Powers may resolve upon resorting to more efficacious means of making the Porte feel the necessity of putting an end to a state of things which is so injurious to the commercial interests of the rest of Europe.

The Sultan is devising new modes of taxation, to produce a revenue for the payment of his new troops; and as such measures are quite *à la Turque*, both in principle and execution, it will follow that the people will be oppressed, and the Government cheated, of a great portion of the produce of these extortions. He is now beginning to feel the difficulties attending his new Military Establishments; and those difficulties, combined with the want of means for supporting a large standing army—may at no distant period produce an alarming catastrophe.

By private letters received from Muscat, we learn that the H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery encountered a heavy gale of wind on her voyage to Muscat from this Port—It commenced on the night of 12th September, and increased in violence until the morning of the 14th, when it abated—This was the very time when the blowing weather formerly noticed by us was experienced here.—The Discovery has sustained considerable damage—her starboard quarter gallery and quarter boats were stove in—the hammock nettings, and the spare spars in the chains washed away, and five feet water in her hold.—She arrived at Muscat on the 22nd September—The Glorioso had arrived two days previously.

The Imaum was fitting out an expedition against Mombas and other ports on the East Coast of Africa. It is to consist of the ships Liverpool, Caroline, Prince of Wales, Mustapha, Nasser Shaw, and the Vestal and Nasaree Brigs; and will sail in the end of October under the personal command of the Imaum. Mombas is a considerable sea port in Zanquebar, and the inhabitants had long thrown off all allegiance, never at any time very strong, they owed to the Imaums of Muscat—Aware that the Imaums Navy had latterly been increasing, and dreading that he might soon employ it against them, the Chiefs of Mombas anxiously courted the favour and protection of Capt. Owen while there with his his Surveying Ships—That officer was persuaded to plant the British standard on the walls of Mombas, and appointed one of his Lieutenants, Resident—When these arrangements were kown here and in England, they were disapproved of, as they interfered with the claims of the Imaum; and thus a most eligible settlement on that coast, equally desirable in a commercial point of view, and as being an excellent station for the prevention of the slave trade, was forced to be abandoned.

A report had reached Muscat that a French Vessel (probably from Bourbon or the Mauritius) had been cut off at some place on the Zanguebar coast; the Master and all but two men murdered—She was suspected to have been on a slaving voyage, and possibly while endeavouring to kidnap the natives, the crew might have fallen victims to their infuriated vengeance—fit retribubution! In the last Gazette our readers will have noticed a motion in the Commons about the slave trade in the Mauritius; and we have reason to believe, that in the island of Bourbon that in human traffic is still carried on to a shocking extent.

At Bussorah the Turks and the Chaub tribe of Arabs are at open warfare—The Sheik of Grane has joined the former with a fleet of Bugalows, which gives them a decided advantage over the Chaubs.

Captain Betham of the H. C. C. Clive had a fracas in the end of August with the Sheik of Bushire, which arose out of the desertion of some of the Amhersts crew into the Sheiks service—Captain Betham it appears sent a messenger to the Sheik politely requesting him to order the deserters to be delivered up. The Chief beat the messenger most unmercifully, then sent to seize the boats crew who brought him on shore, and threw them into a dungeon—The prompt and decisive measures taken by Captain Betham soon brought the Sheik, to his senses; but not before several boats crews from the Cruizers had been landed on the beach to attack him—Thus was the British flag gloriously supported, and the effusion of blood spared,

We republish a letter to the Editor of the Madras Courier, detailing the movements of our Troops against Kolapore.—It is strange that none of our Military Readers there, will make the Gazette the vehicle of communicating to their brother officers in the northern Provinces the interesting operations carrying on in that quarter. We believe no blow has yet been struck, and it in even thought by some that none will be struck. The subjects, of the Rajah are disgusted with his enormities,—believe him to be mad;—and are ready to depose him.

We observe that the Mhow Races take place late in next month, which augers no speedy removal of our troops from that quarter; and would appear to strengthen a report current here that the Bombay troops are still to retain the only desirable Field station they at present possess.

The Steamer Ganges, whose approaching arrival we sometime ago noticed, is now hourly expected in the harbour.

In promising some time ago, a few remarks on S——d's letter, we expected to have had the assistance of a friend, who from his habits and pursuits is well able to offer a sound opinion on the plan recommended by our Correspondent for obtaining an abundant supply of drinking water throughout the parched plains of our Indian Empire—In that hope, we have hitherto been disappointed; but can no longer in justice delay the insertion of S——d's letter,

We are fully aware of the importance of the subject—have ourselves when travelling in Guzerat been placed in the same predicament as S——d—but can only add to his observations, the remark, that should the Government be inclined to notice the plan recommended, it might be tried with ease in Cutch, where we believe bores or augers of a somewhat similar nature are used by the miners in searching for coal.

In a succeeding page will be found a long, and we believe not an uninteresting report, of the trial of Captain Wm. Bragg at the Admiralty Sessions for the murder of a Caffre cook, Francis Williams, belonging to the Valliant, while commanded last year by the prisoner at the bar, on a voyage out from England eastward of the Cape.

This is one more most melancholy instance of the fatal effects resulting from what is called "*taking* the sulks out of a fellow",—and speaking from some experience and reflection, we can express our belief that two thirds of the cruelty exercised towards seamen by their officers, arises from an apparent exhibition, on their part, of the same provoking doggedness that Captain Bragg evidently thought to exist in the case of the unfortunate black—Nothing vexes the Master of a ship more than the appearance of a sulky contumacious disposition on the part of the men—it alike evinces contempt of his authority, and of himself—he tries to "*take* the sulks out of them," and if the stubbornness continues, wounded pride incites him to that excess of punishment at which he in a cooler moment shudders—Such we believe, to have been the feelings of Captain Bragg; and numerous similar cases of cruelty could be mentioned by us, though happily not of so aggravated a character.—Nor are instances confined to one sphere of action.—In every situation of life, the same feelings and passions are exhibited, and the same fatal results ensue—the school boy, the apprentice, the servant, and the slave have each fallen victims to intemperate chastisement—and the unfortunate inflictors have each suffered on the gallows in expiation of their offences. A melancholy case of the kind occurred some years ago at the Cape of Good Hope; and as it is remarkably similar in its features to the present, we make no apology for repeating it, more especially as it was probably never made known here.—A Caffre, the slave of an English Clergyman, had been, like Williams, for some time very sullen and neglectful of his work—he was repeatedly reprimanded, till at length the only son of the Clergyman under whom the slave was placed became exasperated, and resolved to "*take* the sulks out of him"—He had him flogged by a fellow slave in the usual manner; but two dozen appeared to have no effect, and he ordered the slave to proceed with the punishment—at every lash, the man seemed to grow more sullen, and after having received five or six dozen, he was allowed to stagger to his miserable pallet, where he was found next morning a corpse, and as was the case with Williams, without any serious bruises appearing on his body—The youth was tried for murder, and it was proved by medical men that the deceased must have laboured under severe sickness; but the culprit was condemned—Petitions for pardon were presented by all the respectable inhabitants of the Cape;—the law was inexorable—the young man was led to execution and suffered.—Thus ignominiously fell a respectable and hitherto well disposed young man, from giving way to one fit of exasperation, but who had not the slightest intention of taking the life of a fellow creature. While we lament, we cannot but admire, the operation of that jealous and stern justice, which yields the same security to the meanest as the highest of the land.

A glance at the trial of Captain Bragg will show how closely the two cases assimilate, and what a narrow escape he has had from the strong arm of Justice. Let his case be as a beacon to others!—Fortunately for Captain Bragg, his crew, the only witnesses against him, were actuated by unworthy feelings in giving their evidence.—They entertained an ill will against the Captain; and it may be suspected were afraid as they had repeatedly "cobbed" Williams, that if they did not get the prisoner convicted, they might in their turn become the accused—Influenced by such feelings it would have been as reasonable to expect the ghost of the unfortunate black to rise up in evidence against the real murderer, as to expect the simple truth from these sailors—They had a story to tell—as usual they all linked together—but luckily they had had no Sea lawyer to tutor them—no skulking villain to school them into the story they should tell—to assign to each his part, as a stage manager does, according to their capacity for the grand performance—No! their tale was not even apparently consistent—they not only proved too much, but in the zeal for condemnation, each added some new feature of enormity, and contradictions in the evidence grew as the trial lasted.

The red hot poker scene is one of the fertile inventions to which Sailors will resort, when they wish to aggravate a case;—but one of them a grain more conscientious than the others, only swore to the hair, not the body of the black being singed—In short their unassisted lies are like those of Falstaff—gross as a mountain, open, palpable.

We have been led to say much more on this case, than we at first intended; but we trust that what we have said, will not be without its use—We feel assured our readers will view it with the same interest as ourselves.—The recent trials here of the Crew, and the officers and passengers of the Sarah will for a long while keep up an interest in disturbances at sea, that otherwise, might never have been felt in India.

THE COURIER.—OCTOBER 6TH.

Yesterday letters were received from the British Envoy's Camp up to the end of July, from which we have been enabled to collect the following interesting particulars of the operations between the Russian and Persian force.

On the morning of the 8th June a Rusian column, consisting of 2000 Infantry and an equal number of cavalry, with six pieces of Artillery under the personal command of General Benkendoff, crossed the Arras in the neighbourhood of Erivan; and having posted their infantry and guns not far from the banks of the river, the cavalry advanced to attack Hossan Khan, who with 1800 horse had taken up a position on the slope of a hill called Kooh-e-Zoor. A body of Persian infantry composed of the two regiments of Affshars of Ooroomia, under their Brigadier Zorab Khan, occupied some strong ground above in the rear of the horse. Hossan Khan drew up his men in line and when the Russians approached some skirmishing took place between the horsemen in front of their respective lines. At length the Russians, led on by a body of Polish Lancers, charged the Persians, and succeeded in breaking the ranks of those opposed to them. But Hossan Khan, wheeling upon the flank of the Cossacks who supported the Lancers, drove them before him, and the latter being thus left alone, and nearly surrounded, were also forced to fly. The Persians had however in the meantime got between them and the infantry posted near the Arras, and the flying troops were consequently under the necessity of making the circuit of the plain before they could reach their reserve.

Five hundred Russians, amongst whom were the commandant and eleven officers, are said to have been killed or taken. The loss of the Persians did not exceed fifteen or twenty men, killed on the first onset of the Lancers. When the Cossacks gave way, the route of the Russian cavalry became complete, and after that their opponents did not lose a single man.

An officer of the Affshar horse, whose brother had fallen in a previous affair with the Cossacks, imagined that he recognised in one of the Colonels the person who had speared his brother, singling him out in the pursuit he followed him to the position occupied by the Russian guns, between two of which he cut him down, and strangely enough succeeded in making his escape.

General Paskovitch assumed the command of the Russian army, and leaving 4000 men before Erivan broke up his camp on the 2d July, with the intention, it was supposed, of advancing on Tabriz. A body of about ten or or twelve thousand Persian horse, under Hossan Khan, was hanging on the Russian flanks and rear, and six thousand cavalry, under the orders of Prince Ali Mucky Meerza, were sent to reinforce the Khan. On the 1st July a Persian detachment from the force above alluded to succeeded in capturing, in the defile near Aberan, a Russian convoy, consisting of three hundred carts laden with provisions, ammunition and military stores. One hundred and thirty Russians and Persians were said to have been killed on this occasion, and nearly that number wounded or made prisoners.

The Russian detachment blockading Erivan were obliged to retire from that place, having suffered much from the heat of the weather and the unwholesome air of Erivan. The Russians have since entirely evacuated

the province of Erivan, on account of the great sickness and the difficulty of procuring the means of subsistence.

On the night of the 14th July an attempt was made by the Russians to carry the fortress of Abbasabad by escalade, which was repulsed with heavy loss on the part of the assailants, many of whom were in the morning found dead in the ditch, and on the crest of the glacis. The Russians are reported to content themselves, as they did at Erivan, with closely investing the place, without making any effort to insure its capture by regular approaches. The following affair took place on the 16th July.

General Paskovitch having been daily in the habit of sending a reconnoitering party of horse across the Arras, an arrangement was made for surprising them on the morning of the 16th. With this view the Prince Royal posted himself with six guns and a small body of infantry and horse on an eminence commanding the ford, and in such a situation that he was not visible from the oposite side of the river. The Asuf-oo-Dowleh took post with about 3,000 horse in a ravine which hid him from the enemy. Ali Mucky Meerza occupied the ravine immediately in rear of the Asuf with about 5,000 cavalry, and Hossan Khan, with about the same number, prepared to attack the Russian cavalry so soon as they should have entered the river. A body of about 500 Russian cavalry advanced, and Hossan Khan having charged them before they had time to form on the right bank of the Arras, routed and drove them back to the left bank, with the loss of fifty men.

Hossan Khan again crossed to the northern shore, and approached the Russian line, which immediately got under arms and compelled him to recross the stream, the Russian cavalry crossing after him and carrying each a foot soldier behind him on his horse, by which means a considerable body of Russian infantry was at once established on the right bank. The Prince's guns now opened upon them, and the fire was so heavy that the attempt to cross more troops by the ford was abandoned, and one gun which had entered the river is said to have been dismounted. The Russians finding themselves harassed, and the ford commanded by the Persian artillery, moved up the river, and having thrown ropes across from one side to the other to prevent the men from being swept down by the current, crossed about three thousand infantry and four guns a little above the ford.

While this movement was in execution Hossan Khan made repeated desultory attacks on the enemy, and continued to skirmish with their cavalry. The Russians, meanwhile, threatened Abbas Meerza's position, and turned their artillery upon it, but finding that they could not sufficiently elevate their guns they moved down the river towards the ravine in which the Asuf and Ali Muckee [illegible]za lay concealed, exposing their flank to [illegible] Persian guns, which is said to [illegible] Having disco- [illegible] in a wh[illegible] ter[illegible] utmost con[illegible] in every direction. The [illegible] Khan, however, kept together, and con[illegible] to hover about the Russians while the Prince Royal withdrew his troops and guns to a camp some miles in his rear, where he had left a body of infantry. The Russians recrossed the Arras.

Colonel Stannus and his party left Tabriz on the 27th June for Constantinople.—Mr. Steuart was to proceed by Trib is-on-de, the Coast of the Black Sea, and thence to Constantinople.

The King of Persia was proceeding to the frontier to head his army in person.

We reg et to say that the accounts from Greece are of a very unfavorable nature; the Turks having taken Athens, and Lord Cochrane much crippled for want of means and disgusted with the dissentions of the Greek Chiefs.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Macan, 15th Regt.
Capt. Foquett. 20th Regt.
Capt. H. Hancock, 19th Regt.
Lieut. Bagshawe, 5th Regt.
Capt. J. Morrison, Asst. Commissy. Genl.
Lieut R Colquhoun, 5th Regt.
Cornet G. Reeves, 3d Lt. Cy.
Capt. Stokoe.
Asst. Surg. Wm. Erskine
Ensign Thos. Jackson, 10th Regt.
Ensign Jas. Gwinerett, 4th Regt.
Lieut Col. J. R. Drummond, Engineers.
Lieut. Jas. Leddel, 1st. Lt. Cy.
Asst. Surg. James Gordon.
Lieut. F. J Pontardent, H. Ar.
Capt. C. Arden, 8th Regt.
Lieut. J. Jackson, 25th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. H. Newton.
Major W. Morrison, 18th Rt.
Asst. Surg. Power.
Lieut. G. Smith, 26th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 5th Dutch Ship Johanna, Maria Welhelmina, W. Baird, Com. from Bushire, 7th Sept. Muscat 25th

Do. French Brig Victor, E. D. B. Dunical, Com. from Bourbon, 16th May, touched at Muscat and left 29th Sept.

9th Brig Pempassar, Mungee Habar Nacqudah, from Zanzibar.

Do. Ship Dorothy, James Garnock, Com. from Liverpool, 9th June.

Passengers per Johanna Maria Welhelmina.—Lieut. Harrison, H. C. M. and Mr. Jacob.

Per Dorothy—Mrs. Bird.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 4th Ship Mountaineer, (Free Trader), Thomas Canney, Com. to London.

Do. Brig Crown, (Free Trader), John Baird, Com. to Greenock

5th Ship Kusrovie, J. A. Edwin, Com. to the Gulph of Persia.

7th Ship Charles Kerr, (Free Trader), John Brodie, Com. to London.

8th Ship Mary, (Free Trader), Wm. Beachcroft, Com. to London.

Do. Ship Clyde, (Free Trader), Peter Scott, Com. to Liverpool.

Passengers by Mountaineer.—Capt. Thos. Haviside, H. C. Service.

By Kusrovie.—Mr. and Mrs. Joliffe. Mrs. Morle.

By Charles Kerr.—Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Denham, 4 Misses Denhams, Master Denham, Mrs. Gray, Miss Gray, Mrs. Breden, Major Morison, Capt. White, H. Wathen, Esq. Lieut. Rowley, Lieut. Keily, Mr. Wooler, Master A. Keys.

By Mary.—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Sharpin, Doctor Power, Lieut. Phipps, Mr. R. Hornby, Mr. O. Connor, and Mrs. Clifford Servant.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Bolton, for London.
Competitor, for ditto.
Pomona, for Liverpool.
Arethusa, for Madras and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

SEPTEMBER.—13. Brig Welcome, John Buchanan, from Greenock 12th May.

September 14. H. C. Brig Helen, J. B. Bowman, from Amherst Island 4th september—Brig Ann, James Fly, from Mauritius 8th August.

September 17. Ship Bombay Merchant, D. Ovenstone, from Rangoon 28th August.

Passengers per Brig Ann, from Mauritius:—Mrs. Tucket; Lieutenant Harvey Tucket, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons; Master Tucket.

Per Bombay Merchant, from Mauritius:—Captain Burney; Mr. John Elias.

DEPARTURES.

SEPTEMBER.—14. Brig Resource, William Barrington, for Penang and Singapore.

September 15. Ship Indiana, James Webster, for Isle of France.

September 16. Bark Thames, C. A. Warmington for London.

The undermentioned vessels gone to sea; viz.

September 11. H. C. Frigate Hastings and Fran- [illegible] Sir William [illegible]

[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

SEPT.—20. Ship Asia Felix, G. Jellicoe, for Calcutta.

—21st Ship Susan, W Hamilton, for London.

—22d Brig Macauly, J. Aiken, for Covelong and Calcutta.

—23d Ship Eliza, D. Sutton, for Calcutta.

—Do. Eliza, Sarang Guntaloo, for Masulipatam.

—25th Brig William, G. F. Andrew, for the Malabar Coast and Bombay.

—Do H. C. Ship Ernaad, A. Corstorphan for Masulipatam.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. F. Studdart.
H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. C. Biden.
Ship James Sibbald, Captain J. K. Forbes.
French Ship L'Europe, Captain Frion.
Ship Coromandel, Captain Labal.
Ship Asie, Captain Ducros.
Bark Enterprize, Captain W. H. Edmonds.
Brig Hottentot, R. Sinclair
Brig Belle Alliance, Captain J. C. Oorloff.
Brig Louisa, Captain R. Harris.
Brig Emelia. Captain Dufoy.
Brig Regia, Captain C. Kail.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At the Scotch Church, on the 22d September, by the Rev. Mr. Clow Mr. James Howard, artificer, New Mint, to Miss Francis Crawford, step daughter of Quarter Master Serjeant T. Bias, late of the Hon Company's Horse Artillery.

At Kutnagiree, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. Joaquim Cabral to Miss Feleciano Netto, the daughter of Mr. Pepro Netto, serving in the office of Principal Collector of Malabar.

BIRTHS.—At Rajcote, on the 19th September, the Lady of Captain Holland, third Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

At Malwa, on the 25th September, the Lady of Ensign Lewis, 22d Regiment, of a son.

At Byculla, on Thursday, the 4th instant, the wife of Mr. Thomas Cooke, Marshall of the House of Correction, of a son.

DEATHS.—On Sunday, the 7th Inst. at noon, at the House of J. J. Sparrow, Esq. Lieut George Richardson, of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, on this Establishment, aged nineteen years, deeply deplored.

At Bombay, on the 7th Instant, Charles, William, the Infant Son of George and Amelia Tedman.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At Bhaugulpore, on the 5th September, by the Reverend T. Christian, Mr. Conductor Steele, to Miss E. Flaherty, late of the Calcutta Female Orphan Asylum.

BIRTHS.—At Luckeepoore, near Commercolly, on Saturday, the 8th September, the Lady of H. H. Griffiths, Esq of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 10th September, Mr. George Strafford, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 13th September, Mrs. J. J. Flenry, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 14th September, Mrs. James Ogilvie, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 14th September, the Lady of Lieutenant Glasgow, 61st Native Infantry, of a Son, still-born.

At Simla, on the 15th August, the Lady of Captain William Turner, Fort Adjutant of Agra of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 8th September, Mrs. Mary Metcalfe, Widow of the late Mr. Henry Tait Metcalfe, aged 36 years.

At Calcutta, on the 11th September, Miss Eliza Ann Patton, Daughter of Mr. William Patton, aged 6 years.

At Dinapore, on the 8th September, Captain Samuel Houlton, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 26th September, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, D. D. Senior Chaplain, A. J. Cherry, Esq. of the Madas Civil Service, to Georgiana, fourth daughter of E. J. Gascoigne, Esq. Master Attendant at Madras.

At Bangalore, on the 17th Instant, by the Rev. W. Malkin, B. A. Lieutenant Alexander John Begbie, of the Madras Artillery, to Eliza Ann, the eldest daughter of Major John Wilson, 13th Regiment N. I.

BIRTHS.—At Samulcottah, on the 15th Instant, the Lady of Lieut T. P. Hay, 22d Regiment of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 21st Instant, the Lady of Captain B. M'Master, Deputy Asst, Adjt. Genl. Mysore Division of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Madras, on the morning of the 17th September, after a long and severe illness, Captain W. M. Hanwell, of the Ship David Malcolm.

At Palaveram, on the 19th Instant, George Alexander, the Infant Son of Captain Dod, Cantonment Adjutant.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Calcutta, SEPTEMBER 15, 1827.	SELL.
Prem. 26 0	Remittable Loans 6 per Cent.	25 0 Prem
Disct. 0 3	Old 5 per Cent. Loan,.....	0 8 Disct.
Par.....	New 5 per Cent. Loan.....	0 2 Do.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL
2,000 Bank of Bengal Share.....		5,000

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, September 26.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28 *Premium.*
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26 *Premium*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....$\frac{3}{16}$ *Premium.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs..... $2\frac{3}{16}$ *Discount.*

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

For St. George, September 25, 1827.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. N. BIRSAY, Master Attendant at Negapatam.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In inserting the Letters of "VINDEX" and "A B." we comply with the request of an "*Old Correspondent of the Madras Courier, and a Warm admirer of Mr. Erskine.*"

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Approbation such as yours, Mr. Editor, must at all times command my utmost deference, and your slightest solicitation, my most prompt attention—rest satisfied that nothing worthy of notice shall elude my observation;—I am ever anxious to benefit society, and prove myself an humble instrument of utility to the wide circle of my friends:—if opportunities are abundant, and circumstances propitious, no efforts on my part shall be wanting to fulfil my gratuitous engagement,—were I accustomed to indulge in prognostics, or wander into the fields of imagination, I would at once promise your readers ample amusement—but truth must now—as it has ever done—guide the pen of "Veritas" for—"Veritas nihil veretur nisi abscondi."

The Rajah of Kalapore—the proud and haughty descendant of the once potent founder of the Mahratta Empire, having treated the ultimatum of our Political Agent with silent contempt—The Doosb Force has in consequence been ordered to concentrate in the vicinity of Kotabaugy, in the hope of bringing this ill-advised Chieftain to a sense of his impending ruin.—I fear however there remain but feeble prospects of amicable adjustment.—We have thus far advanced, where we are, I understand, to remain till every hope of friendly accommodation be irrevocably annihilated.—The Belgaum Force arrived upon the South bank of the Gulperbah on the morning of the 10th Instant, when it immediately proceeded to gain the opposite bank;—H. M. 41st Regiment, 49th Regiment N. I., Head Quarters, two Guns, and part of the Park succeeded before seven o'clock P. M. to take post upon the North bank—but the Bombay European Regiment with the greater part of the supplies of the Force were not enabled to cross before the following day;—the depth and rapidity of the stream—the extraordinary, and most unaccountable, deficiency of boatmen—for boats were abundant—rendered the fatigues of these two days proportionably great—nothing could exceed the zeal, and indefatigable endeavours of our noble Pioneers, under the Superintendence of the Acting Engineer—but the presence of this officer being elsewhere required, and his directions discontinued, an evident relaxation took place, and difficulties, and confusion, ensued—but notwithstanding here we are, thank God, safe on the left bank, and ready to act at a moments warning;—The Kulludghee Brigade, and the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, accompanied by the Flank Companies of the 44th Regiment N. I. from Sholapore, are expected to join us by the 17th or 20th Instant, at furthest. The battering train also may be expected to reach us by the latter period—when we are all united we may bid defiance to the whole confederated power of the Mahratta Chieftains.—Our old and faithful Ally the Rajah of Neepanuee has already evinced his friendly wishes for our success—his Vakeel arrived this morning with Elephants and Camels to convey the baggage of our Political Agent, Mr. Nesbit, whose very recent arrival in the Doosb has precluded the possibility of procuring carriage of his own.—I confess, Mr Editor, I was somewhat envious of our Political Agent's better fortune, when I saw these noble Animals pass in review—the contrast between my unfortunate bullocks—emaciated, and half starved—which after very considerable difficulty I hired—and these Elephants,—which were immediately obtained upon request—was truly ridiculous—I could have [illegible]

[illegible] Commissariat Office, a man of respectability, and who has served the Government with strict integrity in that Department for some years, having accumulated a large fortune, amounting, by the current reports of the day, to twenty thousand rupees, besides family jewels of great value—the whole of which was supposed to be secreted in his dwelling house, which induced some enterprising villains to make an effort to possess themselves of the whole, and accordingly watched the opportunity of the Writer's departure from home to attend to his official duties in the Fort, when two men arrived in breathless haste and informed his too credulous wife that her husband had omitted placing a document of the highest importance into the Chest, containing his valuables and that they were directed to see it safely deposited in the same—the simple Woman little suspecting the well told tale, immediately opened the box—no sooner was this accomplished then the daring villains seized and secured the unfortunate woman in a manner so very efficacious that resistance was rendered abortive, after which they deliberately possessed themselves of all its contents, but to their disappointment the only booty they obtained was Jewels to the amount of two thousand Rupees, with which they immediately retreated and no traces have as yet been discovered of the individuals engaged in this bold, but well executed robbery.—As we advance, I shall not fail to detail our operations, both Political and Military; till then,

I remain.
Dear Mr. Editor.
Your's very obediently,
VERITAS.

Camp near Kotabaugy., 11th Sept. 1827.
Madras Courier September 25.

☞ *See Appendix.*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10TH 1827.

Foreign News.

The Paris letters state, that Count Ofalia, who was said to have gone back to Madrid, is now certainly about to proceed to England without delay; but they differ on the point as to whether that special mission, which may be thought to have failed in Paris, is to be renewed in London, or whether he is to take the post of resident Minister here, to the exclusion of its present possessor, the Count de l'Alcudia.

The circumstances of M. Ofalia's mission to Paris we believe to have been these:—That envoy was urged by the Apostolic party to demand what he knew would not be granted—namely, the *immediate* evacuation of Spain by the French troops. The answer to this demand was given by M. Damas:—"We will evacuate; but at a time which suits our own convenience, and which we think best suited to the interests of Spain."

June 1st.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres of the 14th of March, from Monte Video to the 23d, and from Rio Janeiro to the 7th of April, confirm the report of a victory obtained by the Buenos Ayrean Army over the Imperial Army of Brazil. The battle was fought in the Province of Rio Grande, and was attended with great slaughter; and, and it is said, if the German soldiers, in the Brazilian Army, had not stood firm, it would have been cut to pieces. Ten pieces of artillery are reported to have been captured by the Buenos-Ayreans, and the Commander-in-Chief killed. The estimated loss is 1,500 of each dead on the field, and a great number of wounded. Few prisoners have been taken no quarter being given or received. One rumour says, the remaining Brazilian force took flight; but another, circulated at Monte Video, was, that a second engagement took place more dreadful than the first, in which the Buenos Ayres Army suffered much, but were ultimately successful. In addition to this intelligence, private letters, dated Buenos Ayres, March the 18th, mention a naval victory gained by Admiral Brown, the result of which was, the destruction of seventeen sail of Brazilian vessels of war, that had been blockaded by the Admiral's little squadron in the River Uruguy. The letters, in noticing the engagements, state, that the loss of the Brazilian Army was 1,400 men on the field of battle, and that the prisoners were 3,500 men; that immediately after the battle a corps of Brazilian troops came over to join the Buenos Ayres forces. The independence of the Banda Oriental had been proclaimed a few days after the engagement. Buenos Ayres was illuminated three successive nights in celebration of the victories.

Bell's Weekly Mes. May 28.

New York, May 8.—We learn by the ship *Minerva* Captain Hammond, arrived yesterday from Rio, which place she left on March 17, that the country was in a deplorable condition. The paper money of the country was greatly depreciated, and business, generally, was completely at a stand. The brig *Spark*. Clark, of this port, sailed from Rio on the 2d of March for Montevideo, and was captured the same day by a steam-boat (which left the port for the purpose) on suspicion of being bound to Buenos Ayres. A prize crew was put on board, and the brig brought to anchor. On the sea-breeze setting in, her cables were cut, and she was carried into port. After lying nearly a fortnight, and every attempt to obtain her release proving ineffectual, she was abandoned. After her capture, some of her crew were impressed, carried on board a Brazilian 74, and put in irons. Candy Raguet, Esq. the American Charge d'Affaires, and Mr. Wright, the American Consul, had demanded an explanation of the cause of their imprisonment, which was not only refused, but it was understood they were treated with indignity by the Minister of Marine. Mr. Raguet had demanded his passports, which were granted, and he would return home the first opportunity that offered. A full account of the facts connected with this affair have been transmitted to our Government.

Letters from Rio de Janeiro, dated the 1st June, have reached us. They contain intelligence from that quarter of the world, not altogether devoid of interest. The war, which has for some time past has been carrying on between the Emperor of Brazil and the Republican State of Buenos Ayres, it was expected, was about to terminate. An Envoy had arrived at Rio from Buenos Ayres, and at the date, of our letter, it was understood, that all differences had been arranged satisfactorily. As in consequence of the war bullion had become extremely scarce, and had risen to a high premium, a considerable relief to the money market of South America was expected from the cessation of hostilities. The want of bullion had put an effectual stop to the trade with Asia, and the market was entirely swept of articles the produce of India. It is expected, that the return of peace, and a more settled state of affairs all over South America, will again be accompanied by an increasing demand for East India produce.

An English Corvette was to sail from Rio on the 2d June, from the River Plate, carrying propositions, which it was hoped, would meet the approbation of the Republican Government.

[*John Bull, Sept.* 11.

LISBON.—MAY 19.

THE PRINCES REGENT, AND THE REGENCY.

The day before yesterday the Princes Regent was so much better, that the bulletin of the physicians announced her out of immediate danger, and suggested that the air of the country might tend to her complete recovery.

I dare say you are already tired of thequestion of the Portuguese Regency in England, with which you may have had little interest, however important it appears to the parties in Lisbon, with whose civil rights and political privileges it is so intimately connected. Is is not, however, so narrow a question as it may at first be supposed. On its decision depends the policy of Europe respecting Portugal, and probably the liberties of the Peninsula. The ambassadors of all the European Powers have decidedly adopted the idea that the adication of Don Pedro IV. is complete; that the Regency is a regency under a new system of legislation; and consequently that the Emperor of Brazil has now no more right to interfere with it than the Emperor of China. They draw from these premises the conclusion that Don Miguel can demand the execution of the 92d article of the Charter at his next birth-day. On the other hand the constituotional party, seeing no safety either for their persons or their rights under the reign of Don Miguel, contend for the right of Don Pedro to govern Portugal by a delegation of his authority to his sister during the minority of his daughter, or at least till the consummation of her marriage with her uncle, at or after the canonical age. The diplomatists have with them the Holy Alliance Governments abroad,, and the apostolical juntas at home. The Constitutionalists have on their side the Emperor Don Pedro, who declares that *his brother must come to Rio before he goes to Lisbon*, and that his sister, is not Regent of the kingdom, according to the Charter but merely his lieutenant in his absence, appointed by him to execute his commands when he cannot command in person.

In the *Portuguse* of this morning there is a letter which suggests a middle course for settling the question that does not seem to have struck any one before. This letter assumes, that the Regency, is a regency, according to the charter; but that it is a Regency not for a minor, but for the King, till his abdication is rendered complete by the fulfilment of the last of its conditions, in the marriage of his daughter. The following is the manner in which this potion s is maintained—Don Pedro IV. succeeded to the sovereignty of Portugal, as it was possessed and exercised by his father at the time of his death. This sovereignty was absolute, except in so far as it was modified or limited by the decree of the 18th of July, 1823, and the law of the 4th of June, 1824, which had unhappily never been carried into execution. At the time of his father's death, Don Pedro being in Brazil, could not govern Portugal across the Atlantic, and therefore the first act of his reign was to confirm the regency appointed by his father, in the decree of the 6th of March 1826. This Regency had the Infanta at its head, but consisted likewise of councillors named in the decree. In the act confirming the Regency, a clause was introduced limiting its duration to the period when a Charter should be given, and another should be installed according to its directions. The promised Charter was given three days after, and (in its own words) as soon as it was recognized published, and sworn the alteration of the Regency was to take place. This took place on the 31st of July. The Provisional Regency, therefore, on that day ceased to exist, and a Regency according to the Charter, or under a new legislation, began, which has been received with satisfaction by the nation and acknowledged by all the Powers of Europe except Spain. The Regency created by the decree of King John March 6, and confirmed by Don Pedro April 20, thus terminated, and the Infanta succeeded to power unshackled by the councillors joined with her in her afther's commission, and under an entirely new system of legislation. Her power is therefore, not now an immediate delegation from the Emperor, communicated by a separate act, but an authority conferred by a general law, by the irrevocable gift and fixed principles of the Charter.

If there is any delegation of power independent of this, let the act of delegation be produced. Nor is it necessary, to constitute a Regency according to the Charter, that the Infanta should represent a minor. In any impediment to the exercise of the Royal authority in person, a Regency is constituted; and what can be a greater impediment than the distance of 2,000 leagues? Don Pedro might even in such circumstances have appointed a removable deputation of his authority, during the minority of his son or daughter; but he chose to act by fixed rules, and therefore gave his choice in the Charter. Such an act ought to be, and is irrevocable, as the compact of alliance between the King and the nation, obligatory alike upon both, and not to be altered at the capricious will or for the interested views of either. The constituent power having disappeared, the constituted powers enter the scene, and direct the interest common to both. The Infanta is, therefore, Regent during the *impediment of the King*, and her Government is independent of that of her brother, though she governs in his name till his daughter comes of age, and takes his place. If his daughter were to die before that time, or if the Charter were to be overthrown, Isabel Maria would still be Regent, as the representative of Don Pedro, till the new conditions of his abdication were fulfilled. If this appears intelligible in statement, and just in reasoning, it will lead to two important consequences: in the first place, that Don Pedro has no right to interfere with the internal Government of Portugal during the existing Regency; and in the second place, that the pretensions of pertensions of Don Miguel to the Regency in October next, as the representative of his minor niece are entirely unfounded, the present Regent representing not a minor Queen, but an absent King.

I have heard from those who pretend to be in the secrets of the late appointments by the Emperor, that his Majesty did not depart from this princeple, and that Dr. Abrantes and the five other councillors of state were only recommended to the Princes Regent as a person fit for the office, and not definitively appointed by him. If such be the fact, my objection is removed, and the Emperor's consistency is saved. It is even said that Reigo's commission was made out before the Emperor heard of the constitution being sworn; and that when the General afterwards asked him for a title of nobility, he refused, upon the ground that he had divested himself conditionally of granting such honours.

You remember that I mentioned to you the appointment of Dr. Abrantes, now in London, to be Councillor of State and Private Secretary to the Infanta. A vessel has, within these few days, arrived at Oporto from Rio, the Captain of which has brought a despatch to the said doctor, under the title of Dr. Abrantes, *Conselheiro do Estado e Segretoreo de sua Alteza a Infanta Regente*. This has been sent to London, a capital to which the Emperor had no idea the Doctor would be banished.

LISBON.—MAY 20.

A vessel has arrived from Rio de Janeiro with papers and letters to the 12th of March. The letters describe a battle, which is said to have taken place between the Brazilians and the Republic of Buenos Ayres, in which 5, men are said to have been killed, and in which the Generals Abreu and Brown are said to have fallen, or to have been mortally wounded. The Minister of the United States at Rio is said in the letters which I have seen to have demanded his passports in consequence of the unsatisfactory explanations of the Brazilian Government respecting the blockade of Buenos Ayres. All acounts concur in stating that the Emperor, by the violence of his disposition, and the obstinacy of his charecter, was endangering the throne of Brazil, while he was threatening to come to Europe to support the rights of that of Portugal. The exchange with Lisbon was 33 per cent, against Rio.

British head-quarters have been in Lisbon or at Sacaven ever since Monday last. Two of the four regiments which were at Coimbra have marched for Leyria, and the whole army is about to concentrate on the Tagus. The quarters of the troops in Lisbon, as I have before mentioned, are extremely healthy and convenient.

It is satisfactory to learn, from the statements of our Lisbon correspondent, on whose accuracy we place the firmest reliance, that all apprehension of immediate danger to the life of the PRINCESS REGENT of Portugal may be laid aside; and thus that reasonable time will, in all probability, be afforded towards completing such political arrangements in maintenance of the spirit of the Charter,—that is to say, for preserving the country itself from destruction,—as are rendered unavoidable by the machinations of the old QUEEN, the Serviles, and the hopeful MIGUEL; and such, moreover, as may be sufficient in spite of them.

The various arguments of the several rights and pretensions of Don PEDRO to interfere with the actual Government of Portugal, and of his brother to usurp, at a period so early as next October, the powers of the Regency into his own hands, will be seen in the letters of our correspondent. The subtleties and involutions of the case we have not considered worthy of so much grave attention as its broad and obvious outline.

It may be desirable to satisfy the literal and special-pleading critics of Foreign Court, that according to form and punctilio, and so forth, the Princess, as Don PEDRO's Regent, has every title to continue her administration beyond the day of her younger brother's minority; but common sense and the practical necessity of the occasion must govern this like every other difficulty which springs out of human affairs. The clear intent of the EMPEROR in granting, and of the people in accepting, the constitution was, that it should be administered with a view to its prosperity, not to its deliberate destruction; and therefore that its friends—not its proved and acknowledged enemies—should be intrusted with that administrative power. Nations cannot afford to be quibbled out of their dearest interests: Portugal cannot suffer the loss of her chartered liberties; nor England see tamely a faithful friend overcome: and though we are of course well pleased to find that the letter of the law is with the merits at issue, we have no hesitation in avowing that new safe-guards, supplementary to the defects of the Charter, must, of rigid necessity, be provided, to meet those imminent and fatal dangers which have sprung up since the Constitutional deed was prepared, and which were wholly unforeseen by its author; otherwise there exists no reciprocity of obligation between the party granting and the party claiming the executive power of the kingdom. There is an authority—an authority not divine, or of inheritance, but tendered by a constituted power, to a certain individual, and for a definite purpose: the favoured individual openly despises and attempts to frustrate the end for which he was appointed, yet claims the trust with the avowed intention of abusing it. To avert such an evil, there is reason to hope that the Portuguese Chambers will pass a law for the appointment of a Council of Regency, with powers to act until the consummation of Don MIGUEL's marriage with the young Queen; and that a guarantee against the premature intrusion of that Prince into the Government will be signed by England, France, and Austria, before a long period has elapsed.

It gives us much pleasure to hear it reported that Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK is about to be despatched to Portugal, holding the joint characters of Ambassador and Commander-in-Chief, it being acknowledged that no man is more fitted to inspire the friends of England with confidence by sound discernment and intregrity, or her enemies with those opposite feelings, which are a tribute never refused to unshaken steadiness and invincible courage.

The Times May 31.

Through the whole of Friday a very confident rumour prevailed that an additional force was to be sent to Portugal. We have ascertained, upon inquiry, that the rumour is well founded. The present state of Portugal is so extremely precarious, that the British troops in that country *are not safe*. No alternative, therefore, remains, but to reinforce our army, or to withdraw it altogether. The former course has been preferred, with what prudence time only can determine. Five regiments are to be embarked forthwith; and it is expected that, before the end of autumn, the British army in Portugal will be augmented to 20,000 men. Nothing, indeed, but a degree of submission on the part of France, for which there is not the least ground to hope, or a change in the British government, tending to *insulate* our policy can avert the breaking out of a war within six months.—(*Standard.*)

27th May.

Greece.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 26.

"The Greek Government has published the following declaration of Admiral Miaulis relative to the chief command of the naval force which has been given to Lord Cochrane:—

"'Chiefs of the Government,—I come hither according to the orders which I have received, and I expect new ones. But I first think it my duty to express to the superior Government my thoughts, my sentiments, and my desires, that it may be able as well as the nation to judge of me and my intentions. For these seven years I have combatted without interruption, along with my brethren, and with all my power, against the enemy of our country. Neither the consciousness of my incapacity, nor the greatness of the burden imposed on me by the country, have been able to terrify me or to make me hesitate. I consider it as the first duty of a citizen to do his utmost for the salvation af his country, and I have always endeavoured to fulfil this duty. If I have not always succeeded, it has not been for want of good-will.

"'As well as all the nation, I have long founded my hopes on the arrival of the great man, whose preceding splendid deeds promise our country a happy issue out of the long and arduous struggle which it maintains. This man has arrived, and I congratulate the Government and the whole nation on it. The Greek marine may justly expect every thing from such a leader, and I am the first to declare myself ready again to combat, and with all my might, under his command. This task will, doubtless, be difficult for me on account of my age, and my want of experience. Yet my heart is contented for it has never desired any thing but the happiness of the country. Begging the Supreme Government not to doubt the sincerity of my sentiments, I remain, with the most profound respect, the very obedient patriot,

ANDREW MIAULIS.

The Times May 29.

English News.

SECRET SERVICE.

Extract from an Account of all Sums issued from the Exchequer for Secret Services (exclusive of the Sums paid at the Treasury and Exchequer for the Official Fees on the issue of the Money), from the 5th of January, 1817, to the 5th of January, 1827, specifying the Sums issued in each Year, and the Departments of the State to which the same have been issued.

Dates.	Departments. Foreign. £	s	d	Home. £	Total. £	s	d
1817.	40,000	0	0	3.000	43,000	0	0
1818.	40,000	0	0	3.000	43,000	0	0
1819.	35,000	0	0	6,000	46,000	0	0
1820.	50,000	0	0	2.000	62,004	0	0
1821.	30,000	0	0	3,000	36,000	0	0
1822.	30,000	0	0	1,000	34,000	0	0
1823.	54,836	10	3	..	57,836	10	3
1824.	45,000	0	0	1,000	52,000	0	0
1825.	45,000	0	0	1,000	50.000	0	0
1826.	58,683	2	3	1,000	63,883	2	3

JOSEPH PLANTA, Jun.

Whitehall, Treasury-chambers, May 14, 1827.

* * In these extracts the comparitively small sums for the "Colonial" and "Admiralty" departments are omitted; they make up the differences between the sums issued for the "Foreign" and "Home" departments, and the "Total" sums.

A discussion of some warmth took place last night, on a motion made by Mr. Hume, for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the 60th Geo. III. cap. 9,—one of the Six Acts, imposing a duty on all periodical pamphlets, under a certain size, and authorizing Magistrates to call upon persons brought before them for libel, to give security for the preservation of the peace.

It may be very true, as was stated by Mr. Canning, that people "might go from one extremity of the kingdom to the other; they might wander in every direction, and they would be obliged to tell the people that such a law existed, before they could get them to form an opinion whether they ought to object to it or not." We have always readily acknowledged the mild and forbearing spirit displayed towards the Press for several years. At the same time, if a law be bad (and we have many bad *sleeping* laws in England), it is as well to get rid of it, because, though no bad use may be made of it at the present time, a bad use may be made of it at a subsequent time. This is not assuredly the worst of the Six Acts. Lord Milton said, "there were some of the remaining measures to which a stronger objection than to the rest originally existed in his mind; and the force of which objection he still fully felt. He particularly alluded to that Act which inflicted, as the punishment of a second conviction for libel, transportation for life. That Act still disgraced the Statute-book. He was bound to say, that a great deal of his confidence in his Majesty's present Government would depend on the manner in which they dealt with an Act so inconsistent with the liberty of the subject, and so fatal to the freedom of the Press."—In the present temper of the nation, we have no fear that such a dreadful punishment will be inflicted; but other times may come, in which such a law might be made available to purposes of intimidation. When we remember the circumstances under which Sir Francis Burdett was convicted by a Leicestershire Jury, and consider that except in a few populous places, where numbers give confidence, Juries are seldom better disposed than in that country, we cannot help wishing to see the Statute Book purged of that obnoxious law as soon as possible.

Mr. Canning, with his usual keenness, remarked, that "blasphamy was of a most volatile, changeable essence. In fact, whatever a Judge choose to call blasphemy, and can persuade a Jury to find to be such, is blasphemy. Every thing depends on the temper of the times. If the doctrine attempted to be enforced in the case of Mr. Hone were to be held good, the charge might be made against half the writers in the English language. The Right Hon. Gentleman might well notice the volatile, changeable essence of it, for no one ever dreamt of charging him with blasphemy on account of one or two clever parodies, while the principle laid down by the Judge in Mr. Hone's case would have comprehended his effusion. But the uncertainty of the English law as to these matters, and the bad use which may be made, for purposes of persecution, of such vague words as Blasphemy, would leave the evil very little abated by the repeal of the 60th Geo. III. c. 9. As long as the Judges can make the Common Law what they please, and are never at a loss, by enlarging a definition, to make it reach any conceivable case (and this instance of blasphemy is a singular instance of their disposition to play sleight of hand tricks with terms, for it meant for ages, in the law of this and every other country, a crime far inferior to heresy—a mere hasty, passionate exclamation, the fruit of sudden passion, not indicating, like heresy, a settled determination to deviate from orthodoxy; while now that heresy is no offence, a totally different, meaning has been given to the other), as long, we say, as this is the case, the Act in question is but as a drop of water to the ocean, compared with the whole evil.

The subject it was understood, is to be considered next Session.

Morng. Chro. June 18.

The returns of the trade and commerce of the country, together with the annual Finance Accounts, have been laid upon the table of the Houses, of Commons. They comprehend the whole of the year 1826, and extend up to the 5th January, 1827. The Report is upon the whole satisfactory, though we have undoubtedly fallen off in some of out exports and imports, and there has been a considerable diminution in our tonnage. That a falling-off would take place in our shipping was to be expected, and a decline must continue to be felt, notwithstanding the promises of Mr. Huskisson. The restrictions which we have removed, and the indulgences which we have granted to foreign, shipping could have no other effect than to augment their carrying trade, and, in proportion as it increased their commerce, it has diminished the employment of our native shipping. But still this is not the principle of the objection, because our commerce might improve by these indulgences, though our shipping might decline. The objection is this—British shipping, on account of the relative cheapness of building and repairing foreign vesses, cannot compete with the ships of other countries. If Ministers had adhered to the ancient principle of restriction, much of the carrying trade, now engrossed by foreigners, would have necessarily devolved to the English shipowner. But they have not done so. Was it not, therefore, their obvious duty to obtain a compensation to the English owner upon removing these restrictions? Ought not Ministers to have stipulated,—that for every indulgence conceded to foreigners, a positive equivalent should have been conceded to British ships? This was a just and obvious course of policy. Not having done so, they have undervalued he staple interest of the country. They have dipressed our shipping, without advancing our commerce in proportion.

The Annual Report presents many anomalies, for which we are unable to account; some articles have fallen off greatly, under dismished duties; whilst others, the duties upon which have been high and unaltered, have improved their consumption notwithstanding. The stars in their courses seem to fight against Sisera! The professors of political economy have very strange contradictions to reconcile in the financial results of the present year, in some respects framed upon their theories. Indigo, upon which the duty has been reduced nearly one half, has declined *one fourth*. A cotemporary paper, a partisan of Mr. Huskisson's, ascribes this reduced use of Indigo to the Corn Laws; but we confess we cannot see the connexion between them. Coffee, the duty of which has been so greatly reduced within the last year, has increased from eight millions to thirteen millions. Rum, under a diminished duty, has experienced the same good fortune. Tallow, under a stationary duty, has increased from 792,630 cwt. to 963,013 cwt. Tea has increased, under the like fixed duty (of cent. per cent.), two millions of pounds. The annual consumption of tea is now twenty-nine millions of pounds. West India sugar, under like circumstances, has experienced a small advance. And wines of all sorts have experienced an increase of one sixth, under diminished taxation.

All these particulars we rejoice to observe, and have no doubt but that if the system of reduced and mitigated taxation were carried further, the national revenue would increase in proportion. For example, remove the House and Window Taxes,—those dreadful scourges, the old remnants of feudal tyranny, *Hearth Money and the Poll Tax*, and the income of the country (in the enlarged consumption of all the articles of the Excise and Customs, and the consequent improvement of the Revenue by such augmented use) would experience no decline whatever. On the contrary, we believe it would increase.

Whilst such is the condition of our foreign commerce, as appears upon the face of the annual Finance Report, we rejoice to learn, by communication from all parts of the country, that our domestic manufactures are in an improving condition. The cotton-twist trade is in great activity. The woollen and silk manufactures had never more extensive demands to execute; and, as a sure indication of thriving trade, wages are weekly advancing. There is now less trading than ever upon false capital; indeed, the thing has become impossible from the new principles on which our currency is conducted. We may congratulate the country, therefore, upon a state of things which promises to be permanent and solid; the basis of which does not rest upon speculation, but has its natural foundation in demand and supply.

Bell's Messenger, May 28.

The once domineering ex-Ministers pretend, that they did not mean to lord it over or prescribe to the King. Liberal minds may be willing to draw a distinction between the hacknied creatures of office,—the old deskmen of Pitt-origin,—and those whom fortune and talents first raised to eminence in other careers, and who afterwards acceded to the Ministry as a new occupation. That some of those latter have been temporarily tainted with the hardened presumption of the former, we have no doubt. What else could have induced the Duke of Wellington to reject the offers, and even the solicitations, of a Sovereign whom he must revere? His Grace has lived chiefly abroad,—in camps, and among soldiers; he must have been a stranger, except in theory, or from recital, to the malice, and envy, and cabals of domestic factions; yet, being immersed in one (the late Ministry), he, probably almost for fashion's-sake, imbibes its feelings and adopts its mode of action. He could have governed the army whoever were Ministers, the office of Commander-in-Chief having nothing to do with the policy prescribed by the Administration. The army and its head are executors of councils—not councillors; and to return to this important station, he has not only been invited by Mr. Canning, (who, in a letter to the Duke, said that "no officer of the army could "wish more for his Graces, return than he did," or words to that effect), but he is also required by the King himself, in a letter in which his Grace is affectionately styled "My dear friend." Is it loyal to repel approaches of this kind? Or how is such a repulse consistent with the respect professed towards the head of the State? His Grace is said to have replied, "that he could not separate himself from the "friends with whom he acted." Why, has he not acted with Mr. Canning and Lord Harrowby, as well as with the late Lord Chancellor and Mr. Peel?

Times, May 31.

It is impossible for those not in the secret, to know how far the refusal of the Duke of Wellington to be reinstated in the office of Commander in Chief (not a political office), tendered to him by the Administration, is the result of an agreement among the Seceders. If he be not actually fettered by some pledge to his party, the refusal of a favour, which his Sovereign wished to confer on him, bespeaks a sufficiency of *hauteur*. It would almost appear that his Grace really believes what some of his political friends have lately so repeatedly declared, that never was there such black ingratitude shewn to any individual as has been shewn to him. Really we think his Grace has as little reason as any man that ever lived to complain of ingratitude, for he has been loaded with wealth and honours, while neither tongue nor pen has ever attempted to question his merits as a Commander.

In fact, he has been so much idolized, that because he cannot have every thing his own way, like a petted child, he takes the sulks, and determines to be displeased with every thing.

We are glad that the offer has been made to his Grace; for it is better that his Grace should be uncivil, than that there should be even a pretext for a charge of insensibility on the part either of the Government or the people to his merits.

Morng. Chro.

Lord Charles Somerset, and his crutch Lord Bathurst,—the latter now happily at length incapable of supporting, by the much-abused means and appliances of office, the ignoble weight which pressed upon him,—have left us one more item to add to the list of their crimes against the honour of the King's Government, and the freedom and welfare of his colonial subjects. We had hoped, until the documents on this point were submitted to us, that the political portraits of both the above personages had been actually finished,—that the likeness, being complete and decked out with all necessary adjuncts,—no new incident or decoration remained, on which the pencil of history could find room any further to expatiate; and that since little time need be lost in varnishing over the canvass of a defunct Minister, both one and the other of these illustrious but no longer puissant effigies were ready to be hung up, for the vulgar eye to devour, or that of taste to turn from with acute and contemptuous loathing. We were mistaken in this comfortable hope. It appears from the papers which we publish, that even after Lord Charles Somerset's arrival in England, to answer for his old transgressions, he contrived to furnish matter for fresh and not trivial charge.—that, "lifting his crutch," he had still power to strike a revengeful blow at his most dreaded enemy, the organ of public feeling and principle at the Cape. He made, it appear, in a representation to Lord Bathurst, that certain statements, which had been *copied* from *The Times* and other English newspapers *into* Mr. Greig's *South African Commercial Advertiser*, at Cape-town, "were of a false and calumnious nature;" and therefore, what did the honest and public-spirited, the just and humane Lord Bathurst? Did he, conjointly with Lord Charles Somerset, attack the English journals which contained the "false and calumnious" accusations? Did either or both these bright samples of nobility dare to contradict the criminatory statements, or bring them under discussion *here?* No; they knew something of the English press. *They* "*durst as well face the devil.*" They went to work in a more Lord Charles-like manner. Lord Bathurst, who had never so far listened to the collective and reiterated complaints of the whole colonial population of South Africa, as to take any one active step for the redress of their known grievances or the condign punishment of their hated oppressor,—this Lord Bathurst took for granted at once, the bare assurance of the man thus loaded with obloquy, for the falsehood of charges on which he ought to have been *tried*, not trusted; and sent out an order to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape to cancel the licence of Mr. Greig, the editor, and extinguish the only efficient channel through which intelligence of any value to men's rights or interests could find its way throughout society. This was a base, backhanded blow, not struck until more than ten months after the alleged offence had been given, levelled at the best enjoyments of the community—at public opinion, at political independence, at individual prosperity, property and honour.

The day of trial, we persuade ourselves, is approaching and the late Colonial-office, as well as its favourite minions, will have to answer before "God and their "country."

The Times, May 28.

Lord William Bentick it is said will be appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, in place of his Excellency Sir C. Somerset.. It is also reported that the Dutch Courts are to be abolished, and English ones established, and the names of three persons who are named as Judges are already freely given *June 3rd.*

The appointment of Mr. Joy to be Attorney-General, and Mr. Dogherty to be Solicitor-General, arrived at the Castle by this day's packet.—*Dublin Evening Post* of Saturday.

The *Times* says, "Lord Liverpool by his personal integrity and upright intentions, went far to make up for the want of those qualities which nature had denied him. He laid a great restraint upon the rapacious cravings of those by whom he was surounded, and he was even in some degree a terror to them on that account. Hence, on what we may call his Lordship's abdication, a strong idea prevailed among *his friends*, that they should have the course free. 'When the cat's away the mice may play,' says the simple proverb. These people, therefore, are the more offended on seeing one spring up, who, having higher objects of ambition than mere plunder, would have been likely, had they remained with him in imposing the same or even tighter restraints (as he has a keener view) than those from which they now looked for their emancipation. It is a remarkable thing, that among the official papers of Lord Liverpool, is on which contains an application for his diplomatic pension, out of the prescribed practice, by a certain Marquis, raised by matrimony and other causes to an immense fortune; and that the paper in question is endorsed by Lord Liverpool himself with the following note:—'*This is too bad.*' No wonder the Marquis is fierce, when the sentiment that 'This is too bad' pervades the breast of Lord Liverpool's successor in office."—If this statement (adds the *Globe*) be correct, what infatuation could have possessed the Noble Marquis to make the stir which he has done about the expenditure of the Diplomatic Department? though as far as we can judge, there is no department to which the pruning hook might with more propriety be applied.

Since the retirement of Eldon, and the new Judicial appointments, many notices of appeal for purposes of vexation or delay, have been withdrawn,—the parties apprehending the consequences of a hearing, from which, under the Eldon system, they were perfectly secure. This single circumstance speaks more to the shame of the ex-Chancellor than volumes of declamation. It has indeed been his unhappy peculiarity, that dry facts have always been the severest satires on his conduct.—*Morning Chronicle.*

According to Swift, "the two maxims of any Great Man at Court are, always to keep his countenance, and never to keep his word. Judging from the practice of Lord Eldon,—the enternal violations of his judicial promises, and the calm face with which he always met the disappointed suitors, he is a finished specimen of Swift's Court Magnate.

Fortified, as the late turn out members of the Administration were, with the patronage and favours conferred by them during a period of from 20 to 30 years, it might have been expected that some expressions of public regret, however impure, would have accompanied their retirement; but it is remarkable that not one single city, borough, or town, in England, Scotland, or Ireland, has expressed a wish that his Majesty would recall them to his councils.

Mr. Brougham.—We have just heard, from unquestionable authority that although Mr. Brougham has obtained his patent of precedency, the statement in the daily papers that he has already appeared in Court in his silk Gown is perfectly unfounded. We understand the fact to be this; that the Learned Counsel has, for several days had the patent of precedency in his pocket, *which places him in rank next to the Solicitor General*, but that he will not avail himself, of it, unless his Learned Colleague, Mr. Denman, should succeed in his application for a silk Gown, which is now before the Chancellor. This does honour both to the professional character and to the private feelings of Mr. Brougham. It is generally surmised (but we do not pledge ourselves for the truth of it) that the cause of the Chancellor's delay in granting the Silk Gown to Mr. Denman originates in the scruples of a high and illustrious personage.—*Sunday Times June 3rd.*

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Question.—Ought a Whig to be a member of a Cabinet which shall not have resolved to grant farther concessions to the Catholics?

It is somewhat strange that the true answer has not been given to this question; by which it is generally wished to impugn the consistency of those who have lately accepted offices. Lord Holland came very near the mark; but he rested mainly on *mera voluntas*.

The British Constitution possesses in an

eminent degree the principle of vitality,—the *vis medicatrix* by which it adapts itself to the changing circumstances of the country, and without which it could not exist. Compare it now, and at all the eventful periods of change, with what it was at the date of *Magna Charta*.

Within these 30 years a fourth estate has virtually, and in effect, been ingrafted on the parent stock—an estate which, though it cannot be constitutionally recognized; yet has begun, under our eyes, to control the other three estates of the realm: and as it is in vain to attempt to resist it, so it must increase in power till it overshadow the others and constrain them silently, but irresistibly, to bend to its will, That power is "public opinion"—the only safe foundation for a Government such as ours, which cannot be controlled, and which when resting upon knowledge, is sure to be right. Like the British oak, slow in growth, it cannot bend; and the thunderstorm of a military despotism alone can break it.

The effects of public opinion, though slow, are sure. They reach last those sources which are farthest removed from its influence. And as that estate, which owes its existence to the people, and mixes most freely with them, is the first to feel that influence, so, in time the others must and surely will yield to it.

If this be true, that Minister would do wrong who should attempt to alter an existing law until the opinion of the public shall have been decidedly manifested in favour of the change. And that statesman is clearly wrong, who, clinging to some preconceived opinion, shall refuse to obey the commands of his sovereign because some change is not made which the public voice has not required.

Undoubtedly many obstructions exist to the free and uncontrolled expression of this opinion; but time, the only safe physician, will at length entirely, as it has already in part, remove them. Nothing explains the phenomena of Mr. Hume's extraordinary career, but the fact, that he has succeeded wherever the public was with him:—wherever it was not, he has failed.

The high and well-earned fame of Mr. Peel rests on nothing but public opinion: without that, he will become as he was—nothing.

Looking into futurity, it is probable that as the extension of education, and its fruit, knowledge, has been *fostered and nourished* by those usually *denominated Whigs*; so they, in turn, will be supported and sustained by that very strength which they have thus in part created And as, in truth, the recent amalgamation of sentiment in the two great political parties may be traced the necessity imposed by this very knowledge; so hereafter, that party will be the most powerful which, by the soundness of their doctrine, and the comformity to it of practice, shall convince the public of their greater ability to serve the state.

I have strayed from the question I have put. My excuse is, that the points I have indicated do, in fact, go far deeper into the question than your space and my time admit of being more fully illustrated. But the conclusion at which I wish to arrive is this:—That until public opinion shall have overborne the barriers by which its manifestation is controlled, and until it shall have been clearly and mequi: vocally expressed, it is unsafe *leges Angliæ mutare—In medio tutissimesibis*. To do otherwise, is to put the Cabinet at issue with the public—a pigmy to contend with a giant.

Let, however, the Catholics take comfort. Unspeakable good has already been achieved for the public: and therefore for them. If it required all the power of contention and strife to prevent the public voice from being raised *decisively* in their favour in this country, they may securely count now upon a rapid accession to it in strength: and therefore to their cause: and at no distant period, on such a change as will just the more effectually secure their object. Without that, their endeavours are in vain. The Cabinet of Britain governs the British empire.

Their recent violence (however, wantonly and improperly excited by the unjust conduct of their foes; and however, therefore, to be palliated) has more than aught else, deterred multitudes of this nation from espousing their cause, rendered many of their friends timorous and doubtful, therefore injured them. Let them be calm, let reason prevail, and they must succeed.

The Times May 28.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.

The Admiralty Sessions were yesterday opened with the usual formalities before Lord Stowell and a full Bench of Assistants from Doctors' Commons, together with the Recorder and the Common Serjeant of London. As some cases of unusual magnitude were expected for trial before this tribunal, at the present sittings, the Court was crowded at an early hour.

The Grand Jury having been called and sworn in the usual form,

Lord STOWELL addressed the Grand Jury. He need not detain them long in laying before them the manner in which they were to discharge the duties now imposed upon them, since probably the most of them were well aware of them. The cases that were to be brought before them were few in number, but some of these were cases of very considerable magnitude and importance. One case was a charge of murder under pretence of discipline. It was certainly true that some corporal punishment might be, under certain circumstances, resorted to on ship-board, for the sake of preserving discipline; but the punishment must be moderately and discreetly applied, really for the purposes of discipline, and not under the pretence of discipline, for the savage purpose of cruelty or murder. They would hear the evidence given on that case, and it would be for them to judge whether it was one which ought to be submitted to the consideration of a Jury. There was another case which would require their best attention, and that was a charge for an unnatural crime. They would carefully attend to the evidence in that case also, and ascertain for themselves what credit they thought ought to be given to the witnesses. There was another case which came here, from the port of Hull, he believed, and that was a charge of murder, in consequnce of several persons having been killed by the bursting of a steam vessel. That there had been very great negligence in this case, and that a high degree of blame rested somewhere was extremely probable; but how this case came to be swelled up to the crime of murder he was not then aware; but they would hear the witnesses and form their own judgment. There was another case of assault, with the circumstances of which he was not then acquainted; but it would be for them to attend to the evidence to be given, and decide accordingly. He did not think it necessary to say any thing further on the subject. They would please to retire and do their duty.

The Grand Jury retired about half-past ten o'clock, and returned about twelve, finding a bill of Murder on the High Seas against Joseph Bragg.

Lord STOWELL, who had retired while the the Grand Jury were absent, then returned, accompanied by Chief Justice BEST and Mr. Baron VAUGHAN.

MURDER.

Mr. JOSEPH BRAGG was then put to the Bar, and after the Petty Jury had been sworn, his indictment was read, which in substance charged him with the murder, on the high seas, of Francis Williams, a black man, who officiated as cook and steward on board his ship on a voyage from London to the Mauritius, on the 16th September last, when the Ship was within seven weeks' sail of the island. The prisoner had been out on bail for 9,000*l*. but had surrendered to take his trial.—His plea, of course, was Not Guilty. The witnesses on both sides were sent out of Court.

Mr ANDREWS stated the case for the prosecution. A charge like this naturally created a prejudice against the individual who laboured under it, and something had been said out of doors on the subject which the Jury ought carefully to dismiss from their minds. The prisoner was the Captain, or Master, of the merchant ship Valiant, which sailed from London for the Mauritius in the beginning of August last, and the deceased, Francis Williams, was engaged in her as cook and steward. The Captain, soon after they left the coast of England, began to beat the the cook in an unmerciful manner, at times, until they were near the Line, on the 16th of Sept., when the occurrences took place which chiefly required attention. The prisoner during that day had, if the witnesses for the prosecution were to be believed, conducted himself in the most outrageous manner towards this poor man. He placed him on the main-boom, beat him most severely with a cat, and kept him in that situation for a considerable time; and when the black asked for some water to drink, the Captain gave a pannikin (about a pint) of brine, and forced him to drink it, saying it was as good as London porter, and the draught produced sickness and other disagreeable effects. The black was then forced down into the hold, and ordered to put the bottom in a bucket, he having been bred a cooper. The man went down, when he could hardly stand, but was unable to do the work assigned, and rested in the hold, with his head hanging down on the bucket. The master then went down, and beat him with a piece of African oak, and dashed him among the ballast; beat him there, and afterwards threw a quantity of the ballast upon him, At length, he called to some of the crew to hand him down a rope, which he tied to the cook's leg, and then ordered him to be hauled up by the leg out of the hold. The man was by this time unable to speak or stand, and the master ordered him to be triced up by means of a rope tied under his arm-pits. He was drawn up and let again upon deck, and afterwards the Captain tied a rope about his middle, and threw him into the sea to have him washed. He was plunged in twice, and then drawn up and suffered to lay on the deck for a considerable time, and brine was poured into his mouth and ran over his face. The cook, who was at this time insensible from ill usage, was carried down below and put into his hammock, where he was found dead the the next morning, in the exact position in which he had been laid in his hammock. The Jury would not, in the least rely on what he said; but trust only to the witnesses, who, as he was informed, would make out the case as he had stated it. It was but fair to inform the Jury that these witnesses had signed a paper, drawn up by the *Captain, on the day of the death of the black, purporting that the deceased had come to his death by no ill-usage on board the ship, but by the visitation of God.* They had afterwards signed a paper, and sworn an affidavit to the same effect, at the Mauritius; and the reason they assigned for this was, that they were afraid of being ill-used themselves, and were anxious to complete the voyage home in the ship, according to their engagement, that they might not lose their pay. It was, also, but fair to state, that the prisoner had always, except in this transaction, borne a very good character—a strong proof of which was his having surrendered himself, after having been out on bail. The crew, he ought to state, at first, made some objection to sign the paper, as required by the master; and Groves, in answer to a question put by the master, whether they thought the deceased had died of bad usage, said, that he certainly had not died of good usage.

Mr. ANDREWS then proceeded to call in his witnesses—

Robert Harris: Shipped himself in August last on board the Valiant, commanded by Captain Bragg, the prisoner, her destination was the Isle of France; the crew consisted of 12 or 13; one of them was a man of colour, William Francis, who was shipped as cook and steward; in the middle of September in that year, the ship was nearly crossing the line; the black man had been in very good health; he had been ill used about a fortnight or three weeks in the cabin, and came up crying; this occurred several days; he noticed ill usage on deck and in different parts of the ship; he saw him struck with a rope-yarn when he had only a Guernsey frock on, when his other dress had been torn off by Captain Bragg; the deck scrubbing brush and cook ladle, and the tormentors, were applied to his person; the ladle had two prongs to it, and the Captain flogged him about the deck while these tormentors were on; he could not say how long this continued; remembered the day when deceased was found dead; on the day before, at about nine in the morning, the deceased was put on the round house, with a bone and a biscuit in his hand; one of the crew at the time was at the helm; witness could do nothing, for looking on the ill usage inflicted on the deceased; the Master put deceased on the boom; deceased asked for something to drink, and the Master ordered some one fetch a pannikin of salt brine; the Master was flogging him with a cat before brine was sent for; he had been flogging him two or three hours now and then, before he asked for something to drink; when he was forced to drink the brine; the Master was standing over him with a cat; *the deceased threw it up again*; he certainly was not then so strong as he used to be, as he had been ill used before; it was about an hour after he drank the brine that it began to have an effect on him; deceased had nothing on but the Guernsey frock when he sat on the boom, the Master having cut his trowsers off; he saw the Master cut off the trowsers whenever deceased put on a clean pair; the ship was pitching, and the man could not sit on the boom on account of the previous ill usage; the boom was not a safe place for the deceased to sit upon, in his condition; when the man wanted to ——, he was desired to go to the end of the boom; he came along the boom again and fell off on the deck; the prisoner met him near the windlass; and as deceased had been a cooper, the Master desired him to put a bottom to a bucket, or he would knock his brains out; deceased said he could not do it, and begged to be allowed to go below; prisoner hit him on the arm, and deceased ran away; in a quarter of an hour afterwards he saw the deceased in the main hatchway; leaning on a bucket with his hand to his head, and he appeared to be very ill; deceased was not able to put the bottom in the bucket, and the Master knocked him off a beam, with a piece of African oak, among the ballast; the Master went down, and called out to those above to hand him down a rope's-end, which was handed down; prisoner made the rope fast to one leg of the deceased, and sung out "Haul away;" the deceased was hauled from below; deceased was then tied up to the gallows by means of a rope under his arm-pits, as he was unable to stand. Deceased's head was hanging down, as he could not hold it up; the deceased again wanted something to drink, and the master *again ordered them to give him brine.* The Master then ordered that the poker should be put in the fire, and he saw it in the Master's hand, red-hot; the Master *touched the hinder part of the deceased's person with the poker, and he saw the steam following*; the man had been then let down from the gallows to the deck. When the ropes were let go, the deceased fell on the deck as if he had no help of himself, and was then hauled up and let down again; next time he saw him, he was hanging on the whip of the fore-yard; the Master had hold of him by one leg; next time he saw deceased, deceased was on the starboard side, and at that time he heard the rattles in his throat; the Master refused to allow him to go down below. The next time he saw deceased was, when deceased was handed down to a hammock separate from the rest, and in an improper place for a man to sleep in; deceased was groaning much, and had the rattles in his throat; they found him the next morning dead, in the same position in which he had been placed in his hammock. *The Master said, that he never before knew a black man die of the sulks*; they laid out the body on the ballast, and after breakfast they hauled up the body on deck, and the Master ordered that it should be sewed up in the hammock; the Master asked whether we saw any marks; witness said he saw one mark; but he was afraid to speak. Groves said that the marks would not show on a black man, but that if it had been a white man many marks would appear; they had some grog that morning, by the direction of the Master; *they had none before during the voyage*, as far as he *knew* !!! the Master read prayers over the body, and committed it to the deep; the Master then wanted them down to the cabin to sign a paper; it was a good while before they would go down, but at last they did go down; the Master wanted them to sign that the deceased had died by the will of God; Groves said no; and then the Master asked what they would sign? and then Groves said the best way would be to sign, and the paper was signed by the witness and the rest. Being shewn a paper, he said that he saw his own hand-writing to it; he signed because he was afraid for himself; when they arrived at the Isle of France, in a short time after, Groves fell out with the Mate, and the Master sent him on shore, and told the crew that he was going to pay off Groves, and desired them to have nothing to do with Groves, as he was a bad man; they went ashore after this, and were brought before some person who asked them whether the deceased died in his hammock? and they swore to that fact, and signed a paper to that effect; Groves did not return again, and Fisher left them also, and went on board a sloop of war.

Cross-examined by Mr. ADOLPHUS: Witness said he had been at sea for twenty-six years, seven or eight of which he had spent in his Majesty's service; he went on board the Valiant some days before they sailed from England. He could not say how soon the crew began to complain of the black. Some of them said to the master, that if he would leave off punishing the cook below, they would endeavour themselves to make him cook their victuals better. Groves and the witness gave the cook some lashes with a cat, taking care to break no bones; *witness struck the cook with a flour barrel stave; others did the same*; that was about seven days before the man died; the master was on deck when they began to beat the cook, and said they did not beat him hard enough. On the 11th or 12th Sept. they beat him again, but did not hurt him. The master did not prevent them. The master would not allow the deceased anything to eat but a piece of bone and biscuit. On the day before the death of the deceased, he had been dismissed from being cook. Deceased would have done his duty well if the master had let him alone. Groves was at the helm on that day. His hammock had not been in the same situation during the whole voyage. On the 16th September witness was on deck the whole day, from nine in the morning till six in the afternoon. They found the man dead at four o'clock, on the morning of the 17th of September. The master flogged him, with some intermissions, for three hours, with cats, straps, ropes, or any thing that came to hand. On the last day of deceased's life he did not see any marks on him. The witness was not then near enough to see marks, but he saw marks on the body, after the cook was dead; witness could not say whether the interfered in favour of the cook with the Master, on the 16th September, but they had often before requested the Master to have mercy on him; James Groves said, that signing "Accidental Death," would make them comfortable for the voyage; the mate was present when they signed the paper on shore; they went ashore a second time, and a gentleman asked them whether they heard that paper read? and then the mate said, "Yes," and signed the paper again; Groves wanted to get aboard one of the men of war, but the King's officers would not take him, as the man-of-war was full; an officer of one of the men-of-war had came on board their ship, when the Master was absent; and Groves, when he expressed his wish to go on board of the man-of-war, said to the officer, that he should not use him as the prisoner had used the black.

Re-examined by Mr. ANDREWS: The witness said that the body of the deceased had not been stripped, before he was committed to the deep; the cook had not dressed the victuals of the crew very properly, and they wished to give him a slight punishment themselves, if the Master would only let him alone; witness could not tell how many of the men were with him, when he signed the paper at St. Louis; some of them went to sign at one time, some at another.

Examined by Chief Justice BEST, as to why he had not complained of what had happened; witness said that they were unwilling to complain when the man-of-war's officers was on board, but some of the men said that they would complain when they got ashore; he did not complain, for he wished to come home in the prisoner's ship, as otherwise he might be detained for three years before he could get home, and perhaps he could never get home at all; the gentleman of the Police did not read over to him the contents of the paper which he was to sign; witness said, when he took the book in his hand, "So help me, God, the deceased died in his hammock;" witness said, that the paper importing that the cook died by the visitation of God, and not from any accident or ill-usage on board the ship, had not been read to him before he signed it.

The witness, in answer to a question from one of the Jury, stated that he himself had never suffered any bad usage from the Master.

John Holmes, a youth of 16, examined by Mr. ANDREWS, spoke to the beating of the cook by the Captain with a stick called *fum fum*: he saw the Master beat the cook frequently in the cabin; the crew beat the cook—all of them did so, except witness and Wil-

liam Norman; this was by order of the Master, who stood alongside at the time; the cook said that he was not well after the crew had flogged him with a cat, which was some thin cords tied to the end of a stick. On the 16th September he saw the deceased on the boom, and the Master flogging him. Witness's duty was in the cabin, and he could only see now and then what was passing. He saw the deceased on the boom once in the morning, and again in the afternoon. Deceased asked for a drink of water, and the Captain gave him a pint of brine, and *forced him to drink it*. The Master then sent the Cook below to put the bottom in a bucket. Deceased could hardly stand, and was unable to do what he was desired to do. The Master went down, shovelled ballast over the deceased, and then beat him with a cat. The Master then tied a rope to deceased leg, and had him hauled up by the leg with his head hanging in the hold. Deceased appeared then to be almost dead. He was tied to the gallows, and the Master *took a red hot iron and singed the hair off the deceased's head!!!* The man was then plunged into the water, pulled up, and then plunged in again. When the deceased was hauled up out of the water, the channel bolt caught him by the throat, and wounded him. Deceased appeared then to be insensible, and was quite naked when he was put in the hammock, but witness was not there when he was put in. The witness heard the Cook groaning early in the morning, when he was sent by the Master to see whether the Cook was dead or alive; that was before day-light; he saw the master tie a rope to ——— and then round his neck, and he made him carry a bucket of water round the deck white in that state. At eight in the morning of the 17th of September he went down to the cabin, and the Master asked him how the cook was; witness answered that the cook was dead, and then the Master changed colour; Groves turned over the man's head in the hammock, and the Master asked Groves whether he thought the cook died of ill usage? Groves said that he did not die of good usage; the Master then wanted them to sign a paper to the effect that the man was found dead in his hammock; Groves said that they need not mind signing a paper to make things comfortable on board; witness was not asked to sign the paper; they were seven weeks and a day before they reached the Isle of France, after the Cook's death; Groves and the mate quarrelled, and began fighting, and the Master sent Groves on shore and put him in prison; the men went on shore by three and four at a time, by order of the Captain, but the witness did not go to the Police; the witness spoke to the application of the scrubbing-brush, the ladle, and the tormentors to the cook's body, as stated by the preceding witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Broderick: The witness had seen the preceding witness several times lately, but did not know where he lodged; the men complained of the Cook to the Master, who desired them to flog him, unless he did as they wished. *He saw* the men *cobbing* the Cook, and the Master desired them to give it him well if he spoilt their dinner; some of the other men took the cooking partly on themselves, as they did not wish to see the deceased abused about the matter; he saw *one* pannikin of brine given to the black man, and he did not capsize it, but drank; when the black man left off cooking he was employed in picking oakum; they were six weeks at the Mauritius in the harbour; the crews of other ships came on board of them, and the men were frequently on shore, and he among the rest. When Groves and the master quarrelled, on the 2d day after their arrival at the Isle of France a signal was made for an Officer from the King's ship; the meaning of the signal was, that there was a mutiny on board; witness saw the body on the deck in the hammock; witness was cabin-boy; he did not get a rope's-sending for misbehaviour, but a broom *cobbing* meant beating a man behind with a stave; the Cook did not clean the knives well, but he was cleanly enough in his own person.

Examined by the Judge: He saw the man pulled up by one leg, with his head hanging downwards; Groves did not say any thing to the man-of-war's Officer about the black that the witness heard of, though he complained of other things.

By Mr. Baron Vaughan: The crew beat him down with staves when the Master was not present; they struck him three times.

William Cassel examined: He was a seaman on board the Valiant merchantman, of 250 tons burthen, in the voyage to the Mauritius. Williams, the black, was on board, and the crew flogged him sometimes for not conducting himself properly as a cook. He saw the Master beat him frequently a week before he died. (The evidence was chiefly a repetition of what had been stated by the former witnesses.) The Captain told the deceased when on the boom, that he must drink the brine, as it was as good as London porter. The deceased was able enough to walk when he went down with the bucket; witness handed down to the hold the rope, which was made fast to the thigh of the deceased, who was then pulled up, with his head hanging down. The cook could not then stand, and was tied up to the gallows; witness was desired by the Master to put the poker in the fire, but refused, and the Master put it in the fire himself; the man *did not cry* out when the hot iron was applied to him; when the man was cut down from the gallows he could not stand, but lay at length on the deck groaning; the Captain whipped him over the rails overboard, saying, he would bring the sulks out of him; the man was pulled up and let down again and in pulling him up the second time he was cut in the neck by a channel bolt. He lay then apparently insensible on the deck, and the Master said, "let the sulky fellow lie there." About eight o'clock on that evening, the man was taken down below and laid on his back in his hammock. Witness found him dead the next morning, about six o'clock, in the same position as that in which he been laid in his hammock. The master was on the deck when the body was brought up, and desired to know whether there were any marks on it; and Groves said, that as the man was black, the marks would not appear. The Captain wished them to sign a paper, &c. The mate gave them rum by order of the master, while they were sewing up the body. The master had not been in the habit of giving them grog before. Witness signed the paper along with the rest, as they were afraid of suffering themselves. He signed the paper at St. Louis, as he wanted to have the opportunity of getting back to his own country!!

Cross-examined by Mr. Adolphus: He had sailed with the Captain before, and had nothing to complain of. They were out about a week when complaints began to be made of the cook, and the men, on two occasions, beat him with a cat, and one man struck at him with a stave, but he *did not see* the crew "cobbing" the man. He saw the cook drink some of the brine; but whether he capsized the rest or not, the witness did not know. He could not say that the master was flogging at the cook for three hours at intervals the day before he died. But witness was in his cooking room, and several times heard the man cry out. The blood followed the master's flogging. Witness was punished by the Captain for an alleged stealing of a bottle of rum, and getting tipsy with it. The paper which they signed at the Mauritius, was read over to them before they came to the Police-office. It was not read to them there. Upon occasion of a difference between him and the Captain, some weeks ago, he could not swear that he did not say to the Captain, "I'll be cursed if I do not make you suffer for it." He remembered drinking some gin with a man of the name of Andrews, at the sign of Admiral Blake, and he might have said that he wished the trial were over, but he did not say that he expected to make a good voyage of it, and to get expences, or that he said "I don't care a curse if should not get a farthing, provided I could get the —— hanged;" but he did say that he did not care if he did not get a farthing, provided he could see justice done on the master, and get satisfaction of him. Being shewn a letter, he admitted that it was a letter which Andrews wrote for him to his father, in which he stated that he was chief evidence against the prisoner, and that he hoped the law would take its course, as the prisoner had behaved like a cursed rascal to him and every one else; and that he was in hopes of making a good voyage of it when the trial was over.

James Nuttal, another of the crew; William Mandrass, the carpenter of the ship; Joseph Davison, the second mate of the vessel, were then called and deposed much to the same effect as the preceding witnesses.

William Hunter, the chief mate, was called.

Mr. Andrews declined asking him any questions.

By Mr. Adolphus.—The captain was a a mild, good-disposed man; he never saw any thing wrong on his part. The deceased was generally complained of about a fortnight after he joined the ship. On the 12th of September the cook was tied to the windlass. (witness) was with the captain in the cabin; they went on deck; *the men were "cobbing" the deceased with a stave, not a rope;* the Captain released him, and had done so at other times when the crew were ill-using him. The cook was a sulky and sullen person, and the Captain and himself had a great deal of trouble with him. On the 16th of September (the day before he died), he was put on the boom for neglect of duty; the brine was upset on the quarter-deck, the deceased to his certain knowledge did not swallow any of the brine; and no person could force any part of it down his throat, for the boom was six feet above the quarter-deck; no person that he saw stood over him with a cat to make him drink the brine. He was put overboard because he had dirtied himself. He examined his body all over before the crew; he turned him over, *and there were no wounds or burns either on his flesh or his hair.* No one made any objection to signing the paper. There was a glass of grog given them on the day the man died. *They had all had grog on that voyage before.* They were near the Line, and he thought that the man having fouled himself, the putting him overboard would not do him any harm, but good. Groves struck the second mate and himself, and he made a signal that there was a muting: two officers came on board. The men had a full opportunity of complaining if they had thought fit; the captain was on shore.

The paper was explained to the men before the notary, and they all willingly signed it. He heard Casson several times say the words which he had denied in his examination.

By. Mr. Andrews.—The captain wrote the paper himself on the day the man died.

By the Chief Justice.—He did not know that it was usual to desire the crew to examine men who died at sea. He inspected this man because he had been ill-treated—he had been ill-treated by all the crew. On his solemn oath, he did not believe that the man died by any violence received from any one.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner was then called upon for his defence, and handed in a paper, which was read, and gave much the same account of the transaction as the first mate did.

George Andrews was then called, who swore that the witness Cassel had said to him, that he would make a good voyage of it—that he would get considerable expences at the trial—and that yet he did not care if he were not to get a farthing, if he could only get the —— of a Captain hanged.

James Harding, a Lieutenant in the Navy, a ship owner, had known and employed the prisoner for many years, and had always considered him an honest, sober, diligent, and humane man.

William Fisher, a ship owner, Thomas Peel, and some other respectable Gentlemen, also gave the prisoner an excellent character.

Chief Justice Best, in his charge to the Jury, said that it was needless to go on with the evidence of character, as it had been admitted, in the opening, on the part of the prosecutor, that the prisoner was a man of excellent character. The prisoner was indicted for murder, which was the killing of a fellow-creature from malice propense, without any justifiable cause; and the first qustion for them to consider was, whether the witnesses for the prosecution were worthy of credit; and next, whether, supposing they were, the usage of the black man was of such a nature as probably to occasion death; for when such usage was given, even though the intention should not be to produce death, yet, if death ensued, this was murder. But the witnesses for the prosecution were contradicted by others, and even by each other. It would be for the Jury to say if the testimony of these men, who are under the necessity of stating in the face of the Court *sufficient to justify an indictment against them for perjury*, be relied upon. The testimony they had that day given was directly inconsistent with the statment they gave respecting the affair in the East Indies. One swears that the document he signed, certifying that the man died not by violence, was not read over to him; but the others, upon cross-examination, were obliged to confess that that very document was read over to them all, and that they signed it while under the influence of fear. Can it be supposed that sailors labour under the influence of fear? They are engaged to protect one another. If a sailor has cause to complain, he well knows that the instant he comes alongside of a man-of-war, that justice would be administered to him. If the Captain had committed the serious offence laid to his charge, he would have been taken out of his ship and put on board the man-of-war, and would have been brought to England in irons. The men had opportunities of complaining of the Captain, but they neglected to do so. If the prisoner was convicted of this offence, he would be handed over to suffer an ignominious death. It became therefore the Jury to reflect before they pronounced a verdict of guilty, and to take into their consideration that when persons neglected to make their complaint at a proper time, they might wait for a convenient opportunity to prefer that charge when they wished to gratify some wicked and base design. This was a case in which character is of great importance, because, when a man who can appeal to every one who knows him up to that moment, and has so conducted himself as to entitle himself to the good opinion of his neighbours, can so far forget himself as to put a man to death in the most cruel manner, the charge against that man ought to be most duly weighed and considered before a opinion was pronounced upon it. All the crew, except the mate, had sworn that the man was bruised and knocked about in a most shameful manner, and that his body was singed by the red hot poker; but when the Mate was called upon, he said that he examined the body of the deceased all over; that his head was not bruised or hair singed, and that there were no marks of violence on his back, or sides, or any other part of his body. If the man had been used in the manner stated by the witnesses, those marks would have been seen by the Mate. Gentlemen (continued the Learned Judge), if you deem it necessary, I will read over to you the evidence I have taken, and then it will be for you to judge of the contradictory statements that have been given by the witnesses.

The Jury said they would not trouble his Lordship, and instantly returned a verdict of —Not Guilty.

The Court was very crowded during the day, and continued so until the trial terminated, which was half-past eight in the evening.

The Morn. Chronicle, May 30.

Bow-street.—On Thursday evening an ill favoured, looking fellow, of fair complexion, dressed in shabby black clothes, having a bruise on the left temple, was brought to this office upon a charge of using gross and indecent conduct to a lady in the street.

A young lady, of uncommon beauty and very fashionable appearance, stated, that she and her two servants, who were in the office, had, a short time previously, alighted in Piccadilly, from a Fulham stage, and were proceeding down the Haymarket on their way home, when the prisoner came up, and accosted her with "Oh, Miss Lancaster, how d'ye do?" She replied that she was not the person: upon which, without any provocation whatever, the man at the bar commenced uttering most abominably gross and indelicate expressions, and abusing her in the most indecent manner. She repeatedly requested him to desist, but that seemed only an inducement for him to be even worse in his behaviour. Luckily, however, an officer happened to come up, and she gave him in charge.

Mr. Minshull.—Who, and what are you?

Prisoner.—My name is Henry Lloyd, and I am a clerk.

Mr. Minshull.—How came you to behave in the ruffianly manner you have done to this lady?

Prisoner, (with a simpering smile.)—Oh! it's all a mistake, your worship.

Mr. Minshull.—Then it is a mistake for which you must find good bail: such conduct towards females cannot be tolerated.

Prisoner (in utter consternation.)—Oh, dear! surely your worship isn't in earnest?

Mr. Minshull declared that he was.

Upon which the prisoner began blubbering like a great calf, and exclaimed, "Oh, dear! oh, Lord!—what shall I do? I'll be exposed and ruined. Oh, good kind lady, be so good as to forgive me and intercede for me this once, and I'll never do so no more. Oh, dear! what shall I do?"

This despicable appeal was not make in vain, for the lady, in whose breast there was "more of pity than of anger," instantly set about entreating the Magistrate; and at length accomplished her object so far as to get Mr. Minshull to say, that after keeping him in confinement during the night, he should in the morning be discharged.

ESCAPE OF IKEY SOLOMONS.

Ikey Solomons, who was a few days ago committed from Lambeth-street, for having in his possession an immense quantity of stolen property, made his escape on Friday from the officers of Newgate. It appears Solomons was brought up on that day to the Court of King's Bench, on *habeas corpus*, to be bailed. The *habeas*, it is supposed, was obtained in pursuance of a conspiracy to effect a rescue. The affidavits were produced in the Court of King's Bench but the application was unsuccessful, as was no doubt anticipated by Solomons and his party. Two turnkeys—Smart, who has been in that situation 17 years, and a young man—were sent with him. Solomons' wife accompanied him in the coach, and her father sat on the box with the coachman. They left Westminster for Newgate about half-past 12 o'clock. Solomons sat between the turnkeys, on one side the coach, his wife sat on the other. Solomons requested the turnkeys to allow the coach to go a little out of the direct way, that he might set his wife down at a friend's. To this they consented, having no suspicion that an escape was meditated. The coach having been driven for a longer time out of the route to Newgate than the turnkeys had intended, Smart began to expostulate with Solomons, and told him it was impossible to continue any longer in that direction. Solomons assured him, they were then just at the place, and the coach, which by this time had reached Bishopsgate-street, suddenly turned into Petticoat-lane, and stopped. The door was quickly opened, and out jumped Solomons. A party of Jews, who were in waiting, instantly shut the coach-door, and kept it closed. As soon as the turnkeys could get out, they saw Solomons at a distance, running as if for his life: they raised a cry of stop thief, and pursued him with all their might, but Solomons was seen to turn down one of the alleys of Petticoat-lane, and has not since been heard of. The astonishment and mortification of the turnkeys at losing their prisoner was great; and when they returned to Newgate with their story, it produced an unusual sensation amongst the ministers of the law. A reward of 50*l.* has been offered for the apprehension of Solomons, and never before were the city police more on the alert. On Friday evening, Mr. Cope, the city marchal, took two officers to the house of Commons' father-in-law, in Petticoat-lane, on the supposition that he might possibly be there concealed. They however, found no person there but Solomons' mother-in-law, who refused to answer any questions The officers searched the house in the strictest manner, and though they did not find Solomons they discovered an immense quantity of property, of which no doubt can be entertained of its having been stolen. There were upwards of 50 gold and silver watches, and more than 200 gold rings and seals; and several dozens of valuable shawls, the whole of which were taken away by the officers. A person extensively in trade, has identified some of the shawls as having been stolen from his house where a burglary was committed some months ago. It is probable the owners of all the property will be enabled to recover what they have lost, by indentifying it; and the city officers appear confident that Solomons cannot long escape their vigilance.

The Chiltern Hundreds, so frequently mentioned as being accepted by Members of the House of Commons when they wish to vacate their seats, are divisions of counties made by King Alfred, and now annexed to the Crown, although they still retain their peculiar courts. The stewards of these courts are appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and their salaries are twenty shillings per annum; this sum, however, small as it is, being derived from an office under the Crown, is sufficient to disqualify any person who accepts it from retaining his seat, unless re-elected. Accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, is, therefore, merely a formal manner of resigning a seat, when a Member wishes to retire from Parliament.—*Hone's Table Book.*

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APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH OCTOBER 1827.

Miscellanea.

THE PRESS.—At the Literary Fund dinner, on Wednesday, Lord JOHN RUSSEL said, "I am eager to mention a circumstance which must add much to the prosperity of our Society, namely, that the gentleman who has consented to fill the chair of our President, at our next Anniversary Festival, is the Right Honourable George Canning, First Lord of the Treasury. (*Cheering*) It is a standing rule of the Society to avoid all allusions to politics. I must however, be allowed to remark, how happy that country is likely to be, which has for its Prime Minister a gentleman attached to literary pursuits and intellectual refinement. (*Cheering*). The Minister must have his laborious business as well as other men; and if the study of letters can delight and invigorate the mind of the man of power, fatigued by the toils of office, ought not the man of power, in his turn, to assist the cause of letters against the bitter chances of adversity? (*Cheering*). But let me not be supposed for a moment to admit, that it is in the power of any Minister to chain down the literary men of England in servile dependence. "No; the time is gone by, when a Minister. Fed by dedication and soft song," could excite or suppress the exertions of men of literature by the influence of Government patronage, or any such other mercenary means, as were disgraceful both to them who received them, and to them who gave them. (*Cheering*) No; the men of letters of our time are to a independent, as well in pecuniry circumstances as in spirit, to accept any compensation for their labours, except that high and honourable one, which is, at the same time, the object and the reward of their pure ambition, the support and applause of an enlightened, enlarged, and liberal public."

The Examiner May 13.

The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir W. BEST, has been making a singular exposure of his hatred of the Press, his bad temper, and his total forgetfulness of decorum and even of law. Last term a trumpery action for libel was tried before him, which a Jew bailiff had brought against a printer for some humourous verses descriptive of a mistake, the plaintiff had made in breaking into a lady's room when in search of a gentleman. The Judge pronounced the verses libellous, with all that mock gravity which in such cases serves as a flimsy cover for an invereterate longing to check the freedom of writing and publishing. But the Jury, who saw that the action was of the vilest pettifogging character, acquitted the defendant, clearly in order to protect him from the costs for which perhaps some sharking lawyer hungered. On that occasion the Judge—very indecently, in our opinion—expressed his chagrin and disappointment at the verdict; and this of course was an encouragement to the parties to move for a new trial. Here we see a striking example of the mischief which a Judge does by giving vent to his peevishness, and insulting a Jury by carping at their decision: here are additional expense and vexation, produced entirely by the gratuitous expression of the Judge's difference of opinion with the Jury.

Well, the Bailiff, or his Attorney, as every body anticipated, moves for a new trial this term; and the Chief Justice, whose bile seems to be disturbed, a new at the bare recollection of his former mortification, instantly grants the motion, and accompanies his assent with a very rash ebullition against the refractory Jury:—

"LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I certainly told the Jury it was a libel, when I was asked by them if one shilling would carry costs: they however *took upon themselves to be the Judges of the law as well as of the fact*; and they returned a verdict for the defendant."

Now when the reader is reminded that an express statute (called Mr. Fox's Libel Bill) constitutes Juries in cases of libel Judges *both* of the law and of the fact, he will appreciate the extraordinary self-committal of the Learned Judge! Had Sir W. BEST boldly declared, "The Jury audaciously chose to exercise their right in opposition to my opinion," he would have scarcely conveyed his meaning more strongly or more explicitly. Will not some honest friend of Sir WILLIAM give him a hint that he may still do *one* gracious thing to the public—viz. add another to the list of official sages who have obliged the nation by resigning their offices?

The Duke de Polignac is at present on a visit to his brother the Prince de Poliguac, the French Ambasador at this court—Such brothers must be bound to each other by more than the fraternal tie; and meetings between them proportionately endearing. It will be recollected that they were both taken and tried for a conspiracy against Buonaparte, in the affair of Pichegru and Georges Cadougol. The Duke was found guilty, and sentenced to death; the Prince also was condemned, but his sentence was commuted on account of his youth, he being then only 19. It was then that this youth, who had shown the greatest firmness and prudence during the trial, implored that he might be allowed to take his brother's place. The scene was most affecting. Providence preserved them both to adorn a prosperous fortune, as they had been examples of fidelity in an adverse one.

MAJOR LAING.—Extract of a letter, dated April 7, from his Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli:—"I have received sad news from, or, more properly speaking, of, my son-in-law (Major [redacted], in the interior; but as it is merely verbal report conveyed from Harbara to Timbuctoo, to Juat, to Godamsh, to Tripoli; I trust in GOD it may prove erroneous."

The Morning Chronicle.—June 1.

ARBROATH.—In the house here formerly occupied by Margaret Wishart, now in Forfar gaol under sentence of death, there is occasionally heard (particularly in the night-time) a fearful noise, as if of tongues, doors rattling, fire-irons clattering, &c.; so that the [redacted] many an hour and [redacted]liam Prophet, stone-[redacted]y, occupy the whole [redacted]who have had occasion [redacted]heard the noises; and concur with the family in speaking of them. Whatever the cause of them may be, the truth of this statement is beyond all controvery. Ghost or no ghost, the family are fearfully annoyed.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

Literature.

Among the personages introduced into Sir Jonah Barrington's "Personal Sketches," the following are very prominent: Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Londonderry, the late Queen Caroline, the Duke of Clarence, Duke of Lemster, Lord Westmorland, Mr. Croker, Corbett, Grattan, Curran, Ponsonby, Plunkett, Sheridan, Lord Norbury, &c. &c. Sir Jonah's "Sketches" embrace the Bench, the Bar, the Church, Politicians, Authors, Literary Ladies, Beauties, Crowned Heads, Loyalists, Radicals, and Rebels; in short, all classes, ranks, and professions: so that those readers who may not figure *personally* in Sir Jonah's volumes, will be sure to find, most of their acquaintances and friends there!

Judge KELLY always most candidly admitted his legal mistakes. I recollect my friend WILLIAM JOHNSON once pressed him very fiercely to a decision in his favour, and stating, as an *argument* (in his usual peremptory tone to Judges he was not afraid of), that there could be no doubt on the point—precedent was imperative in the matter, as his Lordship had decided the same points the same way twice before. "So, Mr. JOHNSON, said the Judge looking archly, shifting his seat somewhat, and shrugging up his right shoulder—"So! because I decided *wrong* twice, Mr. JOHNSON, you'd have me do so a *third* time? No, no, Mr. JOHNSON! you must excuse me. I'll decide the other way this bout;" and so he did—*Sir J. Barrington's Sketches.*

When Sir Walter Scott went to Paris some months ago, all the world thought he had gone to collect information for his work—to give his portrait of Napoleon a last sitting. All the world was wrong—Sir Walter went, like a prudent tradesman, to dispose of his goods. To one publisher in Paris, he is said to have sold the exclusive use of his book for four days, at the price of 1,000 guineas; and to another published in that city, a separate right of publication after the first four days, price not named. It is not in Europe only that the industrious Baronet plies his trade; the *Life of Napoleon* has already been published in America, and samples (we hope not the best that might have been selected) of the work, forthcoming in England are oozing into circulation here, through the distant channel of the *North American Review.—Atlas.*

THE VENDEAN WAR.—In the field, the Vendeans were courageous to rashness. They hesitated not to attack and carry artillery with no other weapons than their staves; and the most of their worst losses proceeded from their attacking fortified towns and position with the purpose of carrying them by main force. After conquest, they were in general humane and merciful; but this depended on the character of their chiefs. At Machecoul the insurgens conducted themselves with great ferocity in the very beginning of the civil war: and towards the end of it, mutual and reciprocal injuries had so exasperated the parties against each other, that quarter was neither given nor taken on either side. Yet, until provoked by the extreme cruelties of the revolutionary party, and unless when conducted by some peculiarly ferocious chief, the character of the Vendeans united clemency with courage. They gave quarter readily to the vanquished; but having no means of retaining prisoners, they usually shaved their heads before they set them at liberty, that they might be distinguished, if found again in arms, contrary to their parole. A no less striking feature, was the severity of a discipline respecting property, which was taught them only by their moral sense. No temptation could excite them to pillage; and Madame la Roche Jacquelin has preserved the following singular instance of their simple honesty:—After the peasants had taken the town of Bressuire by storm, she overheard two or three of them complain of want of tobacco, to the use of which they were addicted, like the natives of most countries in general. "What," said the lady, "is there no tobacco in the shops!" "Tobacco enough," answered the simple-hearted and honest peasants, who had not learned to make steel supply the want of gold, "tobacco enough; but we have no money to pay for it."—*Sir W. Scott's Life of Napoleon.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON.*

The Attack upon Versailles in 1789.

THE town of Versailles owed its splendour and wealth entirely to its being the royal residence, yet abounded with a population singularly ill-disposed toward the king and royal family. The national guards of the place, amounting to some thousands, were animated by the same feelings. There were only about four hundred *gardes de corps*, or life-guards, upon whom reliance could be placed for the defence of the royal family, in case of any popular tumult either in Versailles itself, or directed thither from Paris. These troops consisted of gentlemen of trust and confidence; but their numbers were few in proportion to the extent of the palace, and their quality rendered them obnoxious to the people as armed aristocrats.

About two thirds of their number, to avoid suspicion and gain confidence, had been removed to Rombouillets. In these circumstances, the grenadiers of the French guards, so lately in arms against the royal authority, with an inconsistency not unnatural to men of their profession, took it into their heads to become zealous for the recovery of the posts which they had formerly occupied around the king's person, and threatened openly to march to Versailles to take possession of the routine of duty at the palace, a privilege which they considered as their due, notwithstanding that they had deserted their posts against the king's command, and were now about to resume them contrary to his consent. The regiment of Flanders was brought up to Versailles, to prevent a movement fraught with so much danger to the royal family. The presence of this corps had been required by the municipality, and the measure had been acquiesced in by the assembly, though not without some expressive indications of suspicion.

The regiment of Flanders arrived accordingly, and the *gardes de corps*, according to a custom universal in the French garrisons, invited the officers to an entertainment, at which the officers of the Swiss guards, and those of the national guards of Versailles, were also guests. This ill-omened feast was given in the opera hall of the palace, almost within hearing of the sovereign; the healths of the royal family were drunk with the enthusiasm naturally inspired by the situation. The king and queen imprudently agreed to visit the scene of festivity, carrying with them the dauphin. Their presence raised the spirits of the company, already excited by wine and music, to the highest pitch: royalist tunes were played: the white cockade distributed by the ladies who attended the queen, was mounted with enthusiasm; and it is said that the nation was trodden under foot.

If we consider the cause of this wild scene, it seems natural enough, that the queen, timid as a woman, anxious as a wife and a mother, might, in order to propitiate the favour of men who were summoned expressly to be the guard of the royal family, incautiously had recourse to imitate, in a slight degree, and towards one regiment, the arts of conciliation, which in a much grosser shape had been used by the popular party to shake the fidelity of the whole army. But it is impossible to conceive that the king or ministers could have hoped, by the transitory and drunken flash of enthusiasm elicited from a few hundred men during a carousal, to commence the counter-revolution, which they dared not attempt, when they had at their command thirty thousand troops, under an experienced general.

But as no false step among the royalists remained unimproved by their adversaries, the military feast of Versailles was presented to the people of Paris under a light very different from that in which it must be viewed by posterity. The jacobins were the first to sound the alarm through all their clubs and societies, and the hundreds of hundreds of popular orators whom they had at their command, excited the citizens by descriptions of the most dreadful sorts, fraught with massacres and proscription. Every effort had already been used to heat the popular mind against the king and queen, whom, in allusion to the obnoxious power granted to them by the law, they had learned to curse and insult under the names of Monsieur and Madame Veto. The king had recently delayed yielding his sanction to the declarations of the rights of man, until the constitution was complete. This had been severely censured by the assembly, who spoke, of sending a deputation to extort his consent to these declarations, before presenting him with the practical results which they intended to bottom on them. A dreadful scarcity amounting nearly to a famine, rendered the populace even more accessible than usual to desperate councils. The feasts, amid which the aristocrats were represented as devising their plots, seemed an insult on the public misery. When the minds of the lower orders were thus prejudiced, it was no difficult matter to produce an insurrection.

That of the 5th October, 1789, was of a singular description, the insurgents being chiefly of the female sex. The market women, *dames aux halles*, as they are called, half unsexed by the masculine nature of their employments, and entirely so by the ferocity of their manners, had figured early in the revolution. With them were allied and associated most of the worthless and barbarous of their own sex, such disgraceful specimens of humanity as serve but to shew in what a degraded state it may be found to exist. Females of this description began to assemble early in the morning in large groups with the cries of "bread," which so easily rouse a starving metropolis. There were observed amongst them many men disguised as women, and they compelled all the females they met to go along with them. They marched to the Hotel de Ville, broke boldly through several squadrons of the national guards, who were drawn up in front of that building for its defence, and were with difficulty dissuaded from burning the records it contained. They next seized a magazine of arms, with three or four pieces of cannon, and were joined by a miscellaneous rabble, armed with pikes, cithes, and similar instruments, who called themselves the conquerors of the Bastile. Their still increasing multitude reechoed the cry of "Bread! Bread!—To Versailles! to Versailles!"

The national guard were now called out in force, but speedily shewed their officers that they to were infected with the humour of the times, and as much indisposed to subordination as the mob, to disperse which they were summoned. La Fayette put himself at their head not to give his own, but to receive their orders. They refused to act against women, who, they said, were starving; and in their turn demanded to be led to Versailles, to dethrone—such was their language—"the king, who was a driveller, and place the crown on the head of his son." La Fayette hesitated, implored, explained; but he had as yet to learn the situation of a revolutionary general. "Is it not strange," said one of his soldiers, who seemed quite to understand the military relation of officer and private on such an occasion, "is it not strange that La Fayette pretends to command the people, when it is his part to receive orders from them?"

Soon afterwards an order arrived from the Assembly of the Commune of Paris, enjoining the commandant's march, upon his own report that it was impossible to withstand the will of the people. He marched accordingly in good order, and at the head of a large force of the national guard about four or five hours after the departure of the mob, who, while he waited in a state of indecision, were already far on their way to Versailles.

It does not appear that the king or his ministers had any information of these hostile movements. Assuredly there could not have been a royalist in Paris willing to hazard a horse or a groom to carry such intelligence, where the knowledge of it might have been so important. The leading members of the Assembly, assembled at Versailles, were better informed. "These gentlemen," said Barentaine, looking at the part of the hall where the nobles and clergy usually sat "wish more light—they shall have lanterns, they may rely upon it." Mirabeau went behind the chair of Mounier, the president. "Paris is marching upon us," he said. "I know not what you mean," said Mounier. "Believe me or not, all Paris is marching upon us; dissolve the sitting." "I never hurry the deliberations," said Mounier. "Then feign illness," said Mirabeau; "go to the palace, tell them what I say, and give me for authority. But there is not a minute to lose, Paris marches upon us." "So much the better," answered Mounier; "we will be a republic the sooner." Mounier must be supposed to speak ironically, and in allusion not to his own opinions, but to Mirabeau's revolutionary tenets. Another account of this singular conversation states his answers to have been, "All the better. If the mob kill all of us, remark, I say *all* of us, it will be the better for the country."

Shortly after this singular dialogue, occasioned, probably, by a sudden movement, in which Mirabeau shewed the aristocratic feelings from which he never could shake himself free,—the female battalion, together with their masculine allies, continued their march uninterruptedly, and entered Versailles in the afternoon, singing patriotic airs, intermingled with blasphemous obscenities and the most furious threats against the queen. Their first visit was to the National Assembly, where the beating of drums, shouts, shrieks, and a hundred confused sounds, interrupted the deliberations. A man called Maillard, brandishing a sword in his hand, and supported by a woman holding a long pole, to which was attached a tambour de basque, commenced an harangue in the name of the sovereign people. He announced that they wanted bread; that they were convinced the ministers were traitors; that the arm of the people was uplifted, and about to strike; with much to the same purpose, in the exaggerated eloquence of the period. The same sentiments were echoed by his followers, mingled with the bitterest threats, against the queen in particular, that fury could contrive, expressed in language of the most energetic brutality.

The Amazons then crowded into the Assembly, mixed themselves with the members, occupied the seat of the president, of the secretaries, produced or procured victuals and wine, drank, sung, swore, scolded, screamed, abused some of the members, and loaded others with their loathsome caresses.

A deputation of these mad women at last went to St. Priest, the minister, a determined royalist, who received them sternly, and replied to their demand of bread: "When you had but one king you never wanted bread; you now have twelve hundred—go ask it of them." They were introduced to the king, however, and were so much struck with the kind interest which he took in the state of Paris, that their hearts relented in his favour, and and deputies returned to their constituents, shouting *Vive le Roi!*

Had the tempest depended on the mere popular breeze, it might now have been lulled to sleep; but there was a secret ground-swell, a heaving upwards of the bottom of the abyss, which could not be conjured down by the awakened feelings or convinced understandings of the deputation. A cry was raised that the deputies had been bribed to represent the king favorably; and, in this humour of suspicion, the army of Amazons stripped their garters for the purpose of strangling their own delegates. They had by this time ascertained, that neither the national guard of Versailles, nor the regiment of Flanders, whose transitory loyalty had passed away with the fumes of the wine of the banquet, would oppose them by force; and that they had only to deal with the *gardes de corps*, who dared not act with vigour, lest they should provoke a general attack on the palace, while the most complete distraction and indecision reigned within its precincts. Bold in consequence, the female mob seized on the exterior avenues of the palace, and threatened destruction to all within.

The attendants of the king saw it necessary to take measures for the safety of his person, but they were marked by indecision and confusion. A force was hastily gathered of two or three hundred gentlemen, who, it was proposed, should mount the horses of the royal stud, and escort the king to Rambouillet, out of this scene of confusion. The *gardes de corps*, with such assistance, might certainly have forced their way through a mob of the tumultuary description which surrounded them; and the escape of the king from Versailles, under circumstances so critical, might have had a great effect in changing the current of popular feeling. But those opinions prevailed which recommended that he should abide the arrival of La Fayette with the civic force of Paris.

It was now night, and the armed rabble of both sexes shewed no intention of departing or breaking

* Though indebted for this interesting extract to a North American Review, we can vouch for its accuracy.—*Ed. L. G.*

up. On the contrary, they bivouacked after their own manner upon the parade, where the soldiers generally mustered. There they kindled large fires, ate, drank, sung, coroused, and occasionally discharged their fire-arms. Scuffles arose from time, to time, and one or two of the *gardes de corps* had been killed and wounded in the quarrel, which the rioters had endeavoured to fasten on them; besides which, this devoted corps had sustained a volley from their late guests, the national guard of Versailles. The horse of a *garde de corps*, which fell into the hands of these female demons, was killed, torn in pieces, and eaten, half raw and half roasted. Every thing seemed tending to a general engagement, when late at night the drums announced the approach of La Fayette at the head of his civic army, which moved slowly, but in good order.

The presence of this great force seemed to restore a portion of tranquillity, though no one seemed to know with certainty how it was likely to act. La Fayette had an audience of the king, explained the means he had adopted for the security of the palace, recommended to the inhabitants to go to rest, and unhappily he also set the example by retiring himself. Before doing so, however, he also visited the Assembly, pledged himself for the safety of the royal family and the tranquillity of the night, and with some difficulty prevailed on the president, Mounier, to adjourn the sitting, which had been voted permanent. He thus took upon himself the responsibility for the quiet of the night. We are loath to bring into question the worth, honour, and fidelity of La Fayette; and we can only therefore lament that weariness should have so far overcome him at an important crisis, and that he should have trusted to others the execution of those precautions which were most grossly neglected.

A band of rioters found means to penetrate into the palace about three in the morning, through a gate which was left unlocked and unguarded. They rushed to the queen's apartment, and bore down the few *gardes de corps* who hastened to her defence. The sentinel knocked at the door of her bed-chamber, called to her to escape, and then gallantly exposed himself to the fury of the murderers. His single opposition was almost instantly overcome, and he himself left for dead. Over his bleeding body they forced their way into the queen's apartment; but their victim, reserved for farther and worse woes, had escaped by a secret passage into the chamber of the king, while the assassins, bursting in, stabbed the bed she had just left with pikes and swords.

The *gardes de corps* assembled in what was called the Œil de Bœuf, and endeavoured there to defend themselves; but several, unable to gain this place of refuge, were dragged down into the court-yard, where a wretch, distinguished by a long beard, a broad bloody axe, and a species of armour which he wore on his person, had taken on himself, by taste and choice the office of executioner. The strangeness of the villian's costume, the sanguinary relish with which he discharged his office, and the hoarse roar with which from time to time he demanded new victims, made him resemble some demon, whom hell had vomited forth to augment the wickedness and horror of the scene.

Two of the *gardes de corps* were already beheaded, and the man with the beard was clamourous to do his office upon the others who had been taken, when La Fayette, roused from his repose, arrived at the head of a body of grenadiers of the old French guards, who had been lately incorporated with the civic guard, and were probably the most efficient part of his force. He did not think of avenging the unfortunate gentlemen who lay murdered before his eyes for the discharge of their military duty, but he entreated his soldiers to save him the dishonour of breaking his word, which he had pledged to the king, that he would protect the *gardes de corps*. It is probable he attempted no more than was in his power, and so far acted wisely, if not generously.

To redeem Monsieur de la Fayette's pledge, grenadiers did what they ought to have done in the name of the king, the law, the nation, and insulted humanity. They cleared, and with perfect ease, the court of the place from the bands of murderous bacchantees and their male associates. The instinct of ancient feelings was in some degree awakened in the grenadiers: they experienced a sudden sensation of compassion and kindness for the *gardes de corps*, whose duty on the royal person they had in former times shared. There arose a cry among them, "Let us save the *gardes de corps*, who saved us at Fontenoy." They took them under their protection, exchanged their caps with them in sign of friendship and fraternity, and a tumult, which had something of the character of joy, succeeded to that which had announced nothing but blood and death.

The outside of the palace was still besieged by the infuriated mob, who demanded with hideous cries, and exclamations the most barbarous and obscene, to see the Austrian, as they called the queen. The unfortunate princess appeared on the balcony, with one of her children in each hand. A voice from the crowd called out "No children!" as if on purpose to deprive the mother of that appeal to humanity which might move the hardest heart. Marie Antoinette, with a force of mind worthy of Maria Theresa, her mother, pushed her children back into the room, and turning her face to the tumultuous multitude, which tossed and roared beneath, brandishing their pikes and guns with the wildest attitudes of rage. The reviled, persecuted, and denounced queen stood before them, her arms folded on her bosom, with a noble air of courageous resignation. The secret reason of this summons—the real cause of repelling the children—could only be to afford a chance of some desperate hand among the crowd executing the threats which resounded on all sides. Accordingly, a gun was actually levelled, but one of the bystanders struck it down; for the passions of the mob had taken an opposite turn, and, astonished at Maria Antoinette's noble presence and graceful firmness of demeanour, there arose, almost in spite of themselves, a general shout of *Vive la Reinne!*

Scientific Notices.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Your independence, particularly in exposing abuses, negligences, &c., prompts me to offer a few remarks, which I should be very happy to see inserted in your valuable paper, *The Times*.

I have very recently visited the principal depots in America, were I found the greatest attention paid to the formation and equipment of steam-vessels for war, with most destructive instruments which must predominate over our old system adopted in naval warfare. The directors of the American Government appear to be men of sound reason, and lay their plans with judgment; and if a different line of conduct is not adopted by our Admiralty and Navy boards, depend upon it our superiority in naval warfare must diminish. Old prejudiced minds cannot compete with the genius of the present day. Nature has disclosed a new and superior mode of warfare, and I earnestly hope our Royal Lord high Admiral will commence his career by directing men of superior talent and genius to form and conduct the navy, that it may still continue England's pride, and he envy of the world.

On my return to England I fully expected to see similar preparations in our arsenals as those in America: but to my utter astonishment, I find nothing but worthless experiments carrying on at an incredible expense, and to the entire exclusion of every thing ingenious and valuable to the service.

I will not trespass further at present, than to assure you, Sir, that agents are daily picking up most valuable inventions, disregarded by our Government, and are regularly transmitting them to America. I saw several models only last week prepared for America, one of which is a most admirable invention, and for which, I am told, a patent has been obtained here. It is a paddle-wheel, constructed to act entirely submerged, and by a simple action avoids carrying up back water, a thing I have heard the first engineers assert, takes off half the motive force; and by the model, it appears it may be shipped and unshipped at pleasure. With this wheel a most compact motive-force is coupled; they are both calculated to act six feet below the surface of the water, so as to leave the whole ship's sides, clear for action. Another instrment of most destructive appearance more particularly attracted my attention. It is a shell made sufficientiy strong to perforate, "when projected," a ship's side or mast. This shell is filled with a chymical substance, which ignites on being projected from a cannon, &c. and having six holes, it discharges its contents (a liquid fire) into or upon every thing it comes in contact with. I will conclude this letter, Sir by asking any unprejudiced mind what effect vessels thus provided would have upon those of the old plan?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Chatham, May 19. AN OLD POST CAPTAIN.

P. S. I was in the memorable engagements of the Nile, Tralalgar, &c.; consequently must have some idea of what might be beneficially employed in naval warfare.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES,

Sir,—The narrative of the effects of lightning upon the ship *New York*, copied from the *Liverpool Commercial Chronicle* into your paper of Monday last, is, in my humble opinion, calculated to lead every person into very serious error who is guided by the advice of the narrator; I therefore beg to lay before you the following remarks and facts, in hopes to avert so great an evil.

The narrator is evidently unacquainted with the following facts, a stranger to such phenomena, and unacquainted with the nature and action of electric fluid. In the *Mechanics' Register*, particularly Nos. 4, 5, 8, and 81, the whole of the circumstances related, as to lightning depriving magnets of their virtue, reversing the poles, or giving north polarity to the south point of the compass, &c., is fully demonstrated by experiment, and the causes explained. Practical remarks and occurrences, also, are therein given, to show that conductors are the cause of the damage they are intended to prevent.

Had there not been heavy rain at the time the conductor was fused on board the *New York*, parts of it in a fluid state would have been thrown into the sails and, in all probability, set the ship on fire in a part that it would be impossible to act upon. Had the mast-head not been encompassed by iron hoops, the electrical fluid would not have been invited, accumulated, or drawn to such a focus, and the ship in all probability, not have received any injury.

The narrator recommends larger conductors; he should, at the same time, give the dimensions of the fire-balls he saw fall from the conductor into the sea, they being so much more of the accumulated matter than the conductor could contain; to this he should add all the additionol fluid that was contained in the flash at the moment of melting the conductor, and then it would be discovered that conductors, much larger than those he recommends would be requi ed to control a very small portion of electric fluid, discharged at such times from a cloud.

The narrator says, "In this instance the conductor performed its office." Now, Mr. Editor, how can this be shown, when all parts of the ship were filled with smoke, and with the smell of sulphur, and the whole ship appearing as if in a blaze of fire? The properties of a conductor—the intention of conductors—is to silently deprive a cloud of the electric fluid. Had the one in question performed its office, it would not have been fused; there would not have been any smell of sulphur or illumination of the vessel! and this additional practical proof serves to show that the quantity of lightning in a cloud is always uncertain, and often more than any number of conductors can control.

I am quite satisfied that were the three masts of a ship all solid metal, they would be found not to resist an intense shock from a cloud fully charged with electric fluid, in a tropical climate. Its lightning must visit a ship somewhere or other; there can be no occasion to invite it to a particular point at all; but, on the contrary, when it attacks a ship, as every rope when wet is a conductor, and no point a more powerful one than another, the fluid is by these so divided, and reduced in its power, as to be rendered nugatory. On the other hand, metal spindles in the top of the masts, a conductor, or conductors, concentrate much fluid—often more than can be controlled by them; the consequence is, a dreadful explosion and destruction to the masts to which they are attached, as was evident in the case of the *New York*.

The following statements are alone sufficient to convince the most untecnical person of the danger of conductors:—

Professor Richman was in the act of making experiments. He had placed a conductor at the top of his house, to which he had fastened a chain: this he conducted to his chamber. The conductor was affected by the lightning, which passed down to the professor: a person near him saw a fire-ball, as large as his fist, jump from the conductor towards the head of the Professor, which killed him on the spot; she was at that instant a foot distant from the conductor, which was broken to pieces, and much damage done to the house; many persons saw the lightning shoot from the cloud to the point of the conductor. The Professor's house was the only one having a conductor in the town, and the only one attacked by lightning.

His Majesty's ship *Perseverance*, Captain J. Smith, off Bengal-bay, was struck by lightning and much injured, one man killed, and many wounded. At this time both conductors were up, and ships near, without conductors, received no injury.

His Majesty's ship *Kent*, Captain Rogers, in the Mediterranean, was struck; three men were killed, and several wounded, and the mast much damaged. At this time two conductors were up, and there were more than twenty sail of His Majesty's ships in company, and near to the *Kent* without conductors, none of which were injured.

Heckingham poor-house (near Norwich) was set on fire and otherwise much damaged, by a stroke of lightning, notwithstanding it was armed with eight of the largest and most approved conductors. This house had eight chimnies, to each chimney a conductor was affixed, reaching four feet above the top of the chimney and down into the earth.

Such facts as these, I trust, will prevent any one from being induced to use conductors at all, particularly on board ship; and should these remarks be found deserving a place in your columns, I will furnish you with matter on the subjects of lightning and lightning-conductors, which, I trust, will introduce a new science of electricity, and prove of much public importance. I have the honour to be, Sir your humble servant.

WM. PRINGLE GREEN,

Lieut. R. N.

No. 1, James-street, Adelphi,

May 26.

PORTSMOUTH, May 26.—Yesterday Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas M. Hardy, Bart., K. C. B., returned to Spithead in the *Pyramus*, Captain George Rose Sartorius, with the experimental squadron, consisting of the *Challenger*, *Sapphire*, *Wolf*, *Satellite*, *Acorn*, *Alert*, and *Columbine*; the *Trinculo* brig having parted company for the Cork station. The ships were a month at sea, during which they had ten trials; and it may be expected that we shall be enabled to state their sailing qualities; but, so irreconcileable are the statements of the officers belonging to them, that we will not undertake to make a confident report upon the subject. Sir Thomas made a confidential report to the Lords of the Admiralty, whose opinions alone can be taken to be implicity relied on. Sir Thomas was this afternoon directed to proceed to the Admiralty, to have an interview with the Lord High Admiral. The ships are ordered to take on board all the stores required for foreign service, and proceed again on a cruise. The *Tyne* is to rejoin the squadron. The merits of the respective ships may thus be stated;—*Challenger* has proved herself always the best ship on a wind, in all cases; *Columbine* is nearly equal to her in strong winds and smooth water, but loses that advantage as the sea increases; *Sapphire* is fine ship, and superior, to *Columbine* in any sea, but not equal to *Challenger*; *Wolf* is superior to the other two corvettes; *Trinculo* (brig) much superior to the *Alert* (loop). Off the wind, *Challanger*, and *Sapphire* nearly equal, next *Columbine*; the *Wolf* before the other corvettes; and *Trinculo* superior to the *Alert*. The *Pyramus* has not been mentioned in comparison with the experimental ships, but the *Alert* is the only one with which she can, with any propriety, be classed.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

An extraordinary and very curious fossil reptile, a singular remain of the antediluvian world, was lately found by Mr. Shirley Woolmer, of this city, who now has it in his possession. This antique animal is three inches in length from the mouth to the tip of the tail, and three inches and a half round the body, which appears like three distinct parallel bodies united in one; it has two legs, two short or stubbed horns, and a round head, exhibiting four prominent eyes, and is in an incurvated position, with its tail under it, which reaches only half an inch from its mouth: it is in a high state of preservation, and is not described in "Argenville's Fossils," or "Parkinson's Organic Remains."—*Woolmer's Exeter Gazette*.

A discovery, interesting alike to the naturalist and to the geological student, was made a few days ago in the Moat colliery, in the parish of Tipten, in this county. A petrifaction resembling part of the trunk of a considerable sized tree towards the but, measuring in length 2 feet 4 inches, and in circumference four feet ten inches, with the bark formed into coal, was found in nearly an upright position, among the strata of ironstone, at the depth of upwards of two hundred yards below the surface, and which, in the extraction of it, was broken from the upper part of the trunk, which still remains in the earth. On the exposure of this fossil to the atmospheric air, the coal formed from the bark shivered from the trunk. So great a curiosity is this specimen considered, that the proprietors of the colliery, at their quarterly meeting, passed a resolution, generously offering it as a present to the trustees of the British Museum; and there can be no doubt that it will be deemed a valuable acquisition to the numerous fossils which are already deposited in that national institution.—*Staffordshire Advertiser*.

The Times May 30.

Some experiments in submarine navigation have lately been made on the Seine by a M. Beaudouin with a boat of his invention. It is said that by the mechanism of his boat he can descend to the bottom and raise himself again at pleasure. On the 9th, which was his second trial, one hour elapsed from the time his boat left the surface of the water until it reappeared, and he spent 47 minutes of that time at the bottom, at a depth of 18 feet.

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☞ *See Supplement.*

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up. On the contrary, they bivouacked after their own manner upon the parade, where the soldiers generally mustered. There they kindled large fires, ate, drank, sung, caroused, and occasionally discharged their fire-arms. Scuffles arose from time, to time, and one or two of the *gardes de corps* had been killed and wounded in the quarrel, which the rioters had endeavoured to fasten on them; besides which, this devoted corps had sustained a volley from their late guests, the national guard of Versailles. The horse of a *garde de corps*, which fell into the hands of these female demons, was killed, torn in pieces, and eaten, half raw and half roasted. Every thing seemed tending to a general engagement, when late at night the drums announced the approach of La Fayette at the head of his civic army, which moved slowly, but in good order.

The presence of this great force seemed to restore a portion of tranquillity, though no one seemed to know with certainty how it was likely to act. La Fayette had an audience of the king, explained the means he had adopted for the security of the palace, recommended to the inhabitants to go to rest, and unhappily he also set the example by retiring himself. Before doing so, however, he also visited the Assembly, pledged himself for the safety of the royal family and the tranquillity of the night, and with some difficulty prevailed on the president, Mounier, to adjourn the sitting, which had been voted permanent, He thus took upon himself the responsibility for the quiet of the night. We are loath to bring into question the worth, honour, and fidelity of La Fayette; and we can only therefore lament that weariness should have so far overcome him at an important crisis, and that he should have trusted to others the execution of those precautions which were most grossly neglected.

A band of rioters found means to penetrate into the palace about three in the morning, through a gate which was left unlocked and unguarded. They rushed to the queen's apartment, and bore down the few *gardes de corps* who hastened to her defence. The sentinel knocked at the door of her bed-chamber, called to her to escape; and then gallantly exposed himself to the fury of the murderers. His single opposition was almost instantly overcome, and he himself left for dead. Over his bleeding body they forced their way into the queen's apartment; but their victim, reserved for farther and worse woes, had escaped by a secret passage into the chamber of the king, while the assassins, bursting in, stabbed the bed she had just left with pikes and swords.

The *gardes de corps* assembled in what was called the Œil de Bœuf, and endeavoured there to defend themselves; but several, unable to gain this place of refuge, were dragged down into the court-yard, where a wretch, distinguised by a long beard, a broad bloody axe, and a species of armour which he wore on his person, had taken on himself, by taste and choice the office of executioner. The strangeness of the villian's costume, the sanguinary relish with which he discharged his office, and the hoarse roar with which from time to time he demanded new victims, made him resemble some demon, whom hell had vomited forth to augment the wickedness and horror of the scene.

Two of the *gardes de corps* were already beheaded, and the man with the beard was clamourous to do his office upon the others who had been taken, when La Fayette, roused from his repose, arrived at the head of a body of grenadiers of the old French guards, who had been lately incorporated with the civic guard, and were probably the most efficient part of his force. He did not think of avenging the unfortunate gentlemen who lay murdered before his eyes for the discharge of their military duty, but he entreated his soldiers to save him the dishonour of breaking his word, which he had pledged to the king, that he would protect the *gardes de corps*. It is probable he attempted no more than was in his power, and so far acted wisely, if not generously.

To redeem Monsieur de la Fayette's pledge, grenadiers did what they ought to have done in the name of the king, the law, the nation, and insulted humanity. They cleared, and with perfect ease, the court of the place from the bands of murderous bacchantees and their male associates. The instinct of ancient feelings was in some degree awakened in the grenadiers: they experienced a sudden sensation of compassion and kindness for the *gardes de corps*, whose duty on the royal person they had in former times shared, There arose a cry among them, "Let us save the *gardes de corps*, who saved us at Fontenoy." They took them under their protection, exchanged their caps with them in sign of friendship and fraternity, and a tumult, which had something of the character of joy, succeeded to that which had announced nothing but blood and death.

The outside of the palace was still besieged by the infuriated mob, who demanded with hideous cries, and exclamations the most barbarous and obscene, to see the Austrian, as they called the queen. The unfortunate princess appeared on the balcony, with one of her children in each hand. A voice from the crowd called out "No children!" as if on purpose to deprive the mother of that appeal to humanity which might move the hardest heart. Marie Antoinette, with a force of mind worthy of Maria Theresa, her mother, pushed her children back into the room, and turning her face to the tumultuous multitude, which tossed and roared beneath, brandishing their pikes and guns with the wildest attitudes of rage. The reviled, persecuted, and denounced queen stood before them, her arms folded on her bosom, with a noble air of courageous resignation. The secret reason of this summons—the real cause of repelling the children—could only be to afford a chance of some desperate hand among the crowd executing the threats which resounded on all sides. Accordingly, a gun was actually levelled, but one of the bystanders struck it down; for the passions of the mob had taken an opposite turn, and, astonished at Maria Antoinette's noble presence and graceful firmness of demeanour, there arose, almost in spite of themselves, a general shout of *Vive la Reinne!*

Scientific Notices.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Your independence, particularly in exposing abuses, negligences, &c., prompts me to offer a few remarks, which I should be very happy to see inserted in your valuable paper, *The Times*.

I have very recently visited the principal depots in America, were I found the greatest attention paid to the formation and equipment of steam-vessels for war, with most destructive instruments which must predominate over our old system adopted in naval warfare. The directors of the American Government appear to be men of sound reason, and lay their plans with judgment; and if a different line of conduct is not adopted by our Admiralty and Navy boards, depend upon it our superiority in naval warfare must diminish. Old prejudiced minds cannot compete with the genius of the present day. Nature has disclosed a new and superior mode of warfare, and I earnestly hope our Royal Lord high Admiral will commence his career by directing men of superior talent and genius to form and conduct the navy, that it may still continue England's pride, and the envy of the world.

On my return to England I fully expected to see similar preparations in our arsenals as those in America: but to my utter astonishment, I find nothing but worthless experiments carrying on at an incredible expense, and to the entire exclusion of every thing ingenious and valuable to the service.

I will not trespass further at present, than to assure you, Sir, that agents are daily picking up most valuable inventions, disregarded by our Government, and are regularly transmitting them to America. I saw several models only last week prepared for America, one of which is a most admirable invention, and for which, I am told, a patent has been obtained here. It is a paddle-wheel, constructed to act entirely submerged, and by a simple action avoids carrying up back water, a thing I have heard the first engineers assert, takes off half the motive force; and by the model, it appears it may be shipped and unshipped at pleasure. With this wheel a most compact motive-force is coupled; they are both calculated to act six feet below the surface of the water, so as to leave the whole ship's sides, clear for action. Another instrment of most destructive appearance more particularly attracted my attention. It is a shell made sufficiently strong to perforate, "when projected," a ship's side or mast. This shell is filled with a chymical substance, which ignites on being projected from a cannon, &c. and having six holes, it discharges its contents (a liquid fire) into or upon every thing it comes in contact with. I will conclude this letter, Sir by asking any unprejudiced mind what effect vessels thus provided would have upon those of the old plan?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Chatham, May 19. AN OLD POST CAPTAIN.

P. S. I was in the memorable engagements of the Nile, Tralalgar, &c.; consequently must have some idea of what might be beneficially employed in naval warfare.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES,

Sir,—The narrative of the effects of lightning upon the ship *New York*, copied from the *Liverpool Commercial Chronicle* into your paper of Monday last, is, in my humble opinion, calculated to lead every person into very serious error who is guided by the advice of the narrator; I therefore beg to lay before you the following remarks and facts, in hopes to avert so great an evil.

The narrator is evidently unacquainted with the following facts, a stranger to such phenomena, and unacquainted with the nature and action of electric fluid. In the *Mechanics' Register*, particularly Nos. 4, 5, 8, and 81, the whole of the circumstances related, as to lightning depriving magnets of their virtue, reversing the poles, or giving north polarity to the south point of the compass, &c., is fully demonstrated by experiment, and the causes explained. Practical remarks and occurrences, also, are therein given, to show that conductors are the cause of the damage they are intended to prevent.

Had there not been heavy rain at the time the conductor was fused on board the *New York*, parts of it in a fluid state would have been thrown into the sails and, in all probability, set the ship on fire in a part that it would be impossible to act upon. Had the mast-head not been encompassed by iron hoops, the electrical fluid would not have been invited, accumulated, or drawn to such a focus, and the ship in all probability, not have received any injury.

The narrator recommends larger conductors; he should, at the same time, give the dimensions of the fire-balls he saw fall from the conductor into the sea, they being so much more of the accumulated matter than the conductor could contain; to this he should add all the additionol fluid that was contained in the flash at the moment of melting the conductor, and then it would be discovered that conductors, much larger than those he recommends would be required to control a very small portion of electric fluid, discharged at such times from a cloud.

The narrator says, "In this instance the conductor performed its office." Now, Mr. Editor, how can this be shown, when all parts of the ship were filled with smoke, and with the smell of sulphur, and the whole ship appearing as if in a blaze of fire? The properties of a conductor—the intention of conductors—is to silently deprive a cloud of the electric fluid. Had the one in question performed its office, it would not have been fused; there would not have been any smell of sulphur or illumination of the vessel! and this additional practical proof serves to show that the quantity of lightning in a cloud is always uncertain, and often more than any number of conductors can control.

I am quite satisfied that were the three masts of a ship all solid metal, they would be found not to resist an intense shock from a cloud fully charged with electric fluid, in a tropical climate. Its lightning must visit a ship somewhere or other; there can be no occasion to invite it to a particular point at all; but, on the contrary, when it attacks a ship, as every rope when wet is a conductor, and no point a more powerful one than another, the fluid is by these so divided, and reduced in its power, as to be rendered nugatory. On the other hand, metal spindles in the top of the masts, a conductor, or conductors, concentrate much fluid—often more than can be controlled by them; the consequence is, a dreadful explosion and destruction to the masts to which they are attached, as was evident in the case of the *New York*.

The following statements are alone sufficient to convince the most untecnical person of the danger of conductors:—

Professor Richman was in the act of making experiments. He had placed a conductor at the top of his house, to which he had fastened a chain: this he conducted to his chamber. The conductor was affected by the lightning, which passed down to the professor: a person near him saw a fire-ball, as large as his fist, jump from the conductor towards the head of the Professor, which killed him on the spot; he was at that instant a foot distant from the conductor, which was broken to pieces, and much damage done to the house; many persons saw the lightning shoot from the cloud to the point of the conductor. The Professor's house was the only one having a conductor in the town, and the only one attacked by lightning.

His Majesty's ship *Perseverance*, Captain J. Smith, off Bengal-bay, was struck by lightning and much injured, one man killed, and many wounded. At this time both conductors were up, and ships near, without conductors, received no injury.

His Majesty's ship *Kent*, Captain Rogers, in the Mediterranean, was struck; three men were killed, and several wounded, and the mast much damaged. At this time two conductors were up, and there were more than twenty sail of His Majesty's ships in company, and near to the *Kent* without conductors, none of which were injured.

Heckingham poor-house (near Norwich) was set on fire and otherwise much damaged, by a stroke of lightning, notwithstanding it was armed with eight of the largest and most approved conductors. This house had eight chimnies, to each chimney a conductor was affixed, reaching four feet above the top of the chimney and down into the earth.

Such facts as these, I trust, will prevent any one from being induced to use conductors at all, particularly on board ship; and should these remarks be found deserving a place in your columns, I will furnish you with matter on the subjects of lightning and lightning-conductors, which, I trust, will introduce a new science of electricity, and prove of much puplic importance. I have the honour to be, Sir your humble servant.

WM. PRINGLE GREEN,

Lieut. R. N.

No. 1, James-street, Adelphi,

May 26.

PORTSMOUTH, May 26.—Yesterday Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas M. Hardy, Bart., K. C. B., returned to Spithead in the *Pyramus*, Captain George Rose Sartorius, with the experimantal squadron, consisting of the *Challenger*, *Saphire*, *Wolf*, *Satellite*, *Acorn*, *Alert*, and *Columbine*; the *Trinculo* brig having parted company for the Cork station. The ships were a month at sea, during which they had ten trials; and it may be expected that we shall be enabled to state their sailing qualities; but, so irreconcileable are the statements of the officers belonging to them, that we will not undertake to make a confident report upon the subject. Sir Thomas made a confidential report to the Lords of the Admiralty, whose opinions alone can be taken to be implicity relied on. Sir Thomas was this afternoon directed to proceed to the Admiralty, to have an interview with the Lord High Admiral. The ships are ordered to take on board all the stores required for foreign service, and proceed again on a cruise. The *Tyne* is to rejoin the squadron. The merits of the respective ships may thus be stated;—*Challenger* has proved herself always the best ship on a wind, in all cases; *Columbine* is nearly equal to her in strong winds and smooth water, but loses that advantage as the sea increases; *Sapphire* is fine ship, and superior, to *Columbine* in any sea, but not equal to *Challenger*; *Wolf* is superior to the other two corvettes; *Trinculo* (brig) much superior to the *Alert* (loop). Off the wind, *Challenger*. and *Sapphire* nearly equal, next *Columbine*; the *Wolf* before the other corvettes; and *Trinculo* superior to the *Alert*. The *Pyramus* has not been mentioned in comparison with the experimental ships, but the *Alert* is the only one with which she can, with any propriety, be classed.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

An extraordinary and very curious fossil reptile, a singular remain of the antediluvian world, was lately found by Mr. Shirley Woolmer, of this city, who now has it in his possession. This antique animal is three inches in length from the mouth to the tip of the tail, and three inches and a half round, the body, which appears like three distinct parallel bodies united in one; it has two legs, two short or stubbed horns, and a round head, exhibiting four prominent eyes, and is in an incurvated position, with its tail under it, which reaches only half an inch from its mouth: it is in a high state of preservation, and is not described in "Argenville's Fossils," or "Parkinson's Organic Remains."—*Woolmer's Exeter Gazette*.

A discovery, interesting alike to the naturalist and to the geological student, was made a few days ago in the Moat colliery, in the parish of Tipton, in this county. A petrifaction resembling part of the trunk of a considerable sized tree towards the but, measuring in length 2 feet 4 inches, and in circumference four feet ten inches, with the bark formed into coal, was found in nearly an upright position, among the strata of ironstone, at the depth of upwards of two hundred yards below the surface, and which, in the extraction of it, was broken from the upper part of the trunk, which still remains in the earth. On the exposure of this fossil to the atmospheric air, the coal formed from the bark shivered from the trunk. So great a curiosity is this specimen considered, that the proprietors of the colliery, at their quarterly meeting, passed a resolution, generously offering it as a present to the trustees of the British Museum; and there can be no doubt that it will be deemed a valuable acquisition to the numerous fossils which are already deposited in that national institution.—*Staffordshire Advertiser*.

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